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IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Fortnight Later from Salt Lake City.

Interesting Accounts from Camp Scott.

Important Intelligence of the Designs of the Mormons.

Gov. Cumming Watched by Spies and Denounced by Brigham Young.

Arrival of 150 Emigrant Mormons from Salt Lake City at Camp Scott.

Gov. Cumming's Visit to Salt Lake---Col. Kane's Operations---Army Movements---Mormon Outrages---The Peace Commissioners.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,
UTAH TERRITORY, Friday, May 28, 1858.

I arrived here at a late hour last evening with the mail of the 1st inst. from the Missouri River, and as the mail starts to-morrow morning on its return to the East, am compelled to send you a somewhat hasty letter, embracing such matters of interest as have transpired here since the departure of the last mail, reserving for a future occasion some notes of our trip across the Plains, and a more complete description than I can make at present of the Camp of the army in Utah. We expected to have arrived on the 22d inst., but unusually bad roads, consequent upon long-continued Spring rains, and detention at the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte River, resulting from the same cause, rendered the loss of five days quite unavoidable. Our arrival even in twenty-seven days, was hailed with joyful surprise by the Army here, who had almost come to the conclusion that news from home was never to reach them in much less than about twice that time. We overtook the well-appointed train of the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, at the South Platte crossing, notwithstanding they had six days the start of us—and as they cannot reach here before to-morrow night, we have beaten them quite eight days. Now that the new mail contractors over this route have distributed their stock along the road, I think you may rely confidently upon regular communication between the Army and the Missouri in the contract time of twenty-two days. But more of this in my next.

You are already aware that General JOHNSTON, commanding the forces here, has moved his Camp this Spring from its Winter location down to Fort Bridger. The present Camp is admirably located in the centre of a great level plain or basin, surrounded by low ranges of hills, with the now snow-covered Wasatch Mountains looming up grandly to the Southward. Black Fork of the Green River,—a beautiful little creek of purest water, meanders gracefully through the Camp, supplying the simplest of beverages in great abundance and convenience.

"Fort Bridger," as you already know, was a frontier trading post, established here many years ago by Major BRIDGER, who is now in Camp. Last year, after the difficulties with the Mormons became serious, and when the latter determined upon the silly effort to resist the forces of the Federal Government, they came down to BRIDGER'S place in armed bands, and forced him to sell out his property to them. This accomplished, they proceeded to erect a fort of cobble stones and mud, the walls of which are some 12 feet high, and 4 feet thick at the base. Inside of these they erected buildings in which a Mormon garrison and its supplies were to be quartered and stored. Back of and attached to this "fort" a similarly constructed wall 6 or 7 feet high was erected around a *corral*, or place for the securemen of horses and cattle at night, or upon the approach o danger. When the troops advanced in this direction however, the Mormons burned the buildings and abandoned their post,—their work upon which was extensive and well done. Within the deserted walls Gen. JOHNSTON has erected commodious buildings for the storage of supplies of all kinds, as well as for the use of the sutlers of the army. He has also thrown up defences commanding the approaches in every direction, consisting of parapets upon which artillery is mounted. The walls of these parapets are constructed of clay and sod, the inner surface being laid up with sods packed in hampers constructed upon the spot from the willows which fringe the creek already mentioned. These dirt embankments are very thick, and would offer much more successful resistance than would the cobble-stone walls to assault by artillery. These works, together with the construction of several excellent carriage-way bridges across the wider and deeper bends of the creek, and numerous foot-bridges by which communication is maintained between the different sections of the camp, have furnished no little employment to the enlisted men during the dead of Winter, as well as during the last month.

A single glance at the Camp and at the denizens of this canvas town when on parade, is sufficient to show the fact that the discipline of this army is of the highest order. The drills have been maintained with persistent rigor, until the troops are as near perfect in the performance of their duty as could well be. This is true as well of the Volunteer battalion as of the regulars, of whom Gen. JOHNSTON is evidently equally proud.

The Winter just closed has been a severe one upon the troops,—although the season was milder far than could have been expected. Still, Winter life in tents in this mountainous region, and that with short supplies—and some of these of wretched quality—was well calculated under the most favorable circumstances to try the patience and the temper of the men. It is no ordinary compliment, therefore, to the commanding officer and his assistants in every grade, that even in the ranks the most excellent and soldierly spirit prevails.

I called on General JOHNSTON to-day. He is, apparently, something over fifty years of age, and a plain, frank, whole-hearted soldier, equal to any emergency, and always prepared for it. In simple, honest directness of manner, coolness of purpose, readiness of action, and practical common sense, he reminds me much of the lamented Gen. TAYLOR. During the time I spent in his tent, I had no difficulty in understanding the magnetism which attracts to him the respect and love of his command. I am told that, amid all the privations of the Winter, the men never thought of complaining, even among themselves, of their Commander, who, they saw, sharing equally with themselves in the inconvenience of short rations, and struggling, with the aid of an excellent Commissary Department, to defeat the Mormon design of starving the army—a design which the destruction of the supply trains in October last would have rendered easy of accomplishment except for Gen. JOHNSTON'S efforts.

The accounts which I sent you from Laramie in relation to the near exhaustion of provisions in this camp, were somewhat exaggerated, as I led you to anticipate. The stock of some articles, however, is entirely exhausted; but unexpected successes in efforts made to purchase supplies of beef cattle in the mountains, have eked out the supplies, so that the 15th of June might be reached without serious distress, and long before that time an abundant new stock will have arrived here under escort of Colonel HOFFMAN. On our journey hither we passed the latter officer, who had divided his train into three parts, sending on a mule train of thirty wagons of provisions, under command of Captain LOVELL, of the 6th Infantry. We passed the latter at Sweet Water Bridge, several days ago, traveling at a rate which will certainly bring him in by Tuesday next, and probably sooner, as an escort has gone from here to meet him, with fresh mules to assist in facilitating his movements. Colonel HOFFMAN is not more than four or five days behind him, with another mule train, and the ox train from Laramie, with the heavier articles, in charge of Captain STEWART, of the 1st Cavalry, may also be expected here by the 15th or 20th of June. We passed the latter on the 22d inst., a day's travel west of Platte Bridge. It is not believed that any danger to these trains is to be apprehended from the Mormons,—and friends of the army in the East, therefore, may rest assured that all danger of a camp famine is over.

There is a very general feeling of regret in the army here at the intelligence that Gen. JOHNSTON is to be superseded in the command here, and especially in view of the probability that he will be succeeded by Gen. HARNEY, who evidently is not popular in this branch of the service. The skill with which JOHNSTON has conducted his command through the perils of the last six months justly entitle him, in their estimation, to the opportunity of reaping whatever glory is to be achieved in the more active operations of the present season, and to rob him of it is looked upon as rank injustice. Besides, the army of Utah realize the fact that if HARNEY had promptly accepted this command when first offered him, early last Summer, and as promptly set it in motion westward, the forces would have been safely into Salt Lake City last Autumn, and so would have been saved the hardships attendant upon an exposed Winter camp in these mountains. Unless the assignment of HARNEY to command here (in the almost certain event that Gen. SMITH fails to come in consequence of ill health) covers some great measure of policy, too deep for the comprehension of minds not fettered in red tape, it will prove a serious blunder; breeding discontent in the army, which, however well concealed, will be none the less dispiriting and demoralizing. It certainly does seem as though the Federal Administration is doomed to serious blunder in each and every successive step of their policy in respect to Utah.

The President's Proclamation tendering a general amnesty to the people of Utah for all seditions and treasons of the past—a copy of which I brought hither—is received by the Army with infinite disgust. Indeed, during the last twelve hours it has been the butt of a continual fire of jests, which have far more of gall than humor in their composition. The idea of *tendering* pardon to a people who do not ask it, but who are still in open rebellion against the Government, defying its officers and threatening its Army with annihilation, is mournfully ludicrous to the brave men who were ready to risk their lives in maintaining the honor of that flag which the President thus trails in the dust. Indignant mortification is the almost universal sentiment, if I may judge from what I have seen and heard during an entire day of wandering about the camp. Every man feels that he has been brought here on a fool's errand—that he has been betrayed by the same hand which, raised on the 4th of March, 1857, in oath to support the Constitution, has now dishonored it, and prostrated the dignity of a great nation in the eyes of a world. Their mortification and disappointment are honorable to them; for it is not the result of a blood-thirsty desire to shed human blood, but rather of an earnest desire to see the traitors of Salt Lake humbled before the majesty of the law they have so long defied.

The course pursued by Governor CUMMING—a course which seems to have been shrouded in profound mystery,—the mission of Colonel THOS. L. KANE to Salt Lake, and his mysterious consultations with Governor CUMMING, and the appointment of the expected Peace Commission, were disjointed events of which the Presidential Proclamation now seems to have been the key and interpretation. You are already aware that Governor CUMMING has never acted here nor attempted to act in harmony with the Judicial officers of the Territory or with the Army. Over-confident in his own genius, self-assured that he could so skillfully palaver BRIGHAM YOUNG and his wives as to make the whole traitorous brood of Salt Lake docile as kittens, he has wasted his energies in temporizing efforts to coax where it was long since apparent that coercion at the cannon's mouth was the only suitable mode of solving the Mormon problem, and crushing out the theocracy so strangely attempted to be maintained within the limits of a Republic. The *honesty* of his motives it is not for me to discuss; but the policy of his course as a public officer is just subject of criticism, and unless those who have studied the Mormon problem long and seriously, and who have had sorrowful experience of its intricacies, are greatly mistaken, even Governor CUMMING'S gray hairs will probably blanch a shade whiter ere he dies, at sight of the evil which his mistaken course has entailed.

To capitulate briefly, these are the facts, as they now seem to stand in regular and connected sequence: From the hour of his arrival in Utah, Gov. CUMMING has shrouded himself in mystery,—with a policy of his own, the secret springs of which were studiously concealed from his associates here. It is now believed that he has been acting all along, under secret instructions from the President, of which it is more than probable that BRIGHAM YOUNG has information. Next, Col. THOS. L. KANE, a sympathizer with the Mormon faith, and therefore necessarily a disciple and servant of its High Priest, mysteriously disappeared from Washington and turned up in Salt Lake City, *via* California, on some secret mission to BRIGHAM YOUNG. True, he denies having any "powers" from the President, and yet he was able to exhibit here and elsewhere "letters" from the President, which secured him at once free entrance to this Camp from Salt Lake, and free egress on his return,—the confidence of Governor CUMMINGS, and the aid of federal officials wherever found. He was clearly an accredited agent of the President to the arch-traitor of Salt Lake: and he possessed some talismanic power with him, which induced BRIGHAM YOUNG to recall his oath that no new Governor should enter the Territory, and to send KANE out to Bridger to bring Gov. CUMMING in. What was this talisman? And what was the subject of the several interviews between KANE and CUMMING, which finally resulted in the journey of the latter into Salt Lake,—interviews and proceedings still conducted with the most insulting secresy from Gen. JOHNSTON and Judge ECKLES? The proclamation is thought to furnish the key: and it is supposed that the President, in his agony lest the Mormons should either go to Sonora, and so render that Province impossible of acquisition, or else should compel him to accept the responsibility of *forcing* the people of Salt Lake to obedience to the law—determined to send a Mormon emissary to Brother BRIGHAM, to notify him that he would soon send out Commissioners with a bushel of printed proclamations, pardoning all their past offences, provided they would only consent to sham obedience to the law for the future, and so let the federal Administration get its fingers out of the fire. Let future developments, and the light they shed decide upon the accuracy of these views.

The circumstances of the Governor's visit to Salt Lake Valley have been detailed to you already, I understand, in your correspondence from this point, but some additional facts have been developed within a day or two. The Governor has stated that he was not attended by any guard while in the Valley, and that all the people who desired had free access to him. He undoubtedly so supposed; but the proof is now indisputable that he was surrounded continually by a secret guard, who turned away every person whose communication with him was likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Theocracy. This we learn from a party of about 150 emigrants from Salt Lake, who arrived here night before last, having been permitted by BRIGHAM to leave the Valley under a pledge given by him to Governor CUMMING, that all who desired to go out should do so freely. From these, as also from Mr. RICHARD JAMES, of whom I shall have something more to say, we learn that, after CUMMING returned to camp from the Valley, BRIGHAM, and others of the Hierarchy, spoke of him in public meetings in the most disrespectful and filthy manner, boasting of the ease with which they had hoodwinked him, and declaring that he could never be their Governor. Indeed, even, on the afternoon succeeding the morning in which Governor CUMMING made his speech in the Tabernacle, BRIGHAM applied opprobrious epithets to him from the same pulpit. He remarked that CUMMING, on that morning, had said he was happy to have the privilege of meeting the people of Salt Lake there. "I could have called him a liar then," continued the Prophet, "and I now say he is a d—d liar, the pusillanimous old scoundrel—who would never have come out here if I had not sent Colonel KANE to him two or three times to assure him that he would be in no danger of his life."

It may be proper here to state that Mr. JAMES was told by Bishop BUTLER, of Spanish Fork, that Colonel KANE was rebaptized and received his endowments immediately upon his arrival at Salt Lake City from California. In Provo city, on the Sunday following CUMMING'S visit there, BRIGHAM, in a sermon, spoke as follows: "Governor CUMMING has been here and promised the people protection! indeed! but the poor, lousy old curse can't protect himself, much less anybody else. Why, I have to send a guard around with him to prevent the people from cutting his throat." Subsequently he stated that Salt Lake City was his individual property—he would burn it down to-morrow. He had moved the people all south, however, and it was his purpose to burn the city any how, soon as the troops should approach it. He told the people, however, to keep *perfectly quiet*; to settle down in the southern settlements to which they had removed, cultivating their crops; and *in six y days, or as soon as Colonel Kane could go to Washington and back, he would tell them whether they were to remain in the Valley or leave it.* Mr. JAMES thinks that if the Mormons leave the Valley, it is BRIGHAM'S intention to strike across the White Mountains, and then proceed northward to the British Possessions. The Mormons assert, doubtless falsely, that they have recently received from the British Government encouragement to go into their possessions on the Pacific. He does not doubt that BRIGHAM will destroy Salt Lake soon as the troops approach it, as they have already burned the northern settlements of Box Elder and Willow Creek. The march *via* the White Mountains to the British Possessions, would be some 700 or 800 miles. BRIGHAM, however, seems to be prepared for his own escape in an emergency, having kept a heard of some fifty or sixty superior mules, belonging to the church, in fine condition, down in San Pete Valley, 132 miles south of Salt Lake, and in the neighborhood, to which he has conveyed his spirituals. There is no doubt that they are designed for his own and his harem's flight.

Mr. JAMES states that Gov. CUMMING'S Mormon guard, when he visited Provo, consisted of HOWARD EGAN, JNO. KAY, FAYETTE WORTHEN, DAVID CANDLAND, WM. KEMBLE, and Col. KANE. In view of such details as these, it would seem difficult to doubt that the Governor was mistaken in supposing his own movements in the Valley to have been so entirely free of espionage and restraint. Just after the Governor left Provo, JOHN YOUNG, brother of the prophet, in a "sermon" preached at Spanish Fork, which Mr. JAMES heard, told the people not to be uneasy about leaving their homes, but to go on with their improvements, in the faith that the army would never interrupt them. "If we give them Salt Lake City," he continued, "that will fill the bill; and if they attempt to come around the point of the Mountain, (which divides Salt Lake Valley from Utah Valley,) Brother BRIGHAM will make a bone-yard of the place, for not a single soldier shall enter here. He has thus far kept the boys off, but if they provoke his wrath, he will let them have full play, and wipe out the scoundrels. Brethren, let us listen to what *our* Governor says. BRIGHAM is our Governor, always has been, and always will be. He is the only man who ever can govern this people. Let old Governor CUMMING go to h—l, where he *will* go soon, any way, with all his d——d party. The old scoundrel got up and said he wanted the ladies on his side, and d——n him, that is all they *do* want. His speech was something like the one BROCCHUS made. When he came out here he said in the Tabernacle that he wanted the ladies on his side, and it was hard work for Brother BRIGHAM to keep the people from cutting his throat the moment he left the pulpit. The Lord has fought our battles so far, and he will fight them again, and so we'll have no d——d Gentiles among us." All this should be very encouraging to Governor CUMMING, who seems to think he can mould BRIGHAM & Co. at will like wax.

The Company of Emigrants from Salt Lake City who arrived here a day or two ago, are camped just outside the picket lines. Most of them are of English birth, though a few are Americans. They are unanimous in the declaration that the United States troops would never have met with any serious opposition in attempting to enter the Valley, and that if protection should be afforded to them by the troops, full one-half the entire Mormon community would embrace the opportunity to flee from the moral and physical slavery in which they are held. While grateful to Governor CUMMING for having secured them the privilege of abandoning their farms and business in Salt Lake City, and fleeing with just sufficient to bring them out, they declare that he is utterly deceived in supposing that his intercession was practically effectual in behalf of a tithe of those who desired to leave. The secret guard surrounding the Governor prevented access to him by any except such as BRIGHAM was willing to have leave, because he knew them to be competent witnesses against crime, or for some other equally selfish reason. Every sort of device was employed to prevent parties from leaving, and only enough at last were permitted to go out to give a color of good faith to the promise made to Governor C. The women, for instance, by hundreds, who had looked to the arrival of the army for rescue at last from their degradation, saw the death-knell of their hopes in the command of their masters that they should go to the southern settlements. By driving the doubtful men and women South ward, it was easy to reduce the number of those who attempted to avail themselves of Governor C.'s protection to a very small figure. As an example of the means used to prevent the departure of the seceders, they mention the case of one poor woman whose appeal for a passport outward was answered with a mocking affirmative, while at the same moment her children were torn from her arms and sent "South." Under such circumstances, of course, a mother's love turned her face towards her children, and she followed them into their hopeless captivity. Others were robbed under various pretexts, and so left without the means of leaving. Not one of those who got off at last escaped all sorts of amazing extortions, such as being compelled to pay unjust debts, in some cases, two or three times over; and when all other devices of extortion had been exhausted, they were each compelled to pay a year's taxes in advance. Most of these Mormon emigrants are intelligent and shrewd. They all add their testimony to that of so many others heretofore given in your columns, urging the duty of the Government of the United States to follow the Mormon community, with law and just Ministers of it, wherever it may go, until the most degrading chains of servitude which ever galled the limbs of white or black, are stricken from the helpless thousands who now wear them only because they are powerless to escape. How long shall this wail of our brethren and sisters in humanity be heard, yet heeded not by the great Republic of the Nineteenth Century? Will the people of the United States longer permit Presidents to trifle with the lives, liberties and very souls of fifty thousand human beings, whose sufferings are daily mocked by our boasted stripes and stars?

Governor CUMMING sent an express in to BRIGHAM YOUNG, on Sunday last, by the hands of one BEVIER, an apostate Mormon. What the burden of the dispatch was, nobody knows,—but it is well understood that the Governor intends returning to Salt Lake with the Peace Commissioners, taking his wife with him.

Some time ago, I understand, the Governor, without revealing anything of his mystery to Judge ECKELS, desired the latter to go into the city with him. The Judge took a day to consider the matter, and when the Governor called for his answer, assured him that he was all ready to go—much to the Governor's pleasure and surprise. But the Judge proceeded to suggest that he (the Governor) ought to be informed *how* he was going, to which Mr. C. assented. The Judge then told him that he should call upon Gen. JOHNSTON to go with him, with his whole army, to act as *posse comitatus*, to enable him to arrest BRIGHAM YOUNG and others for treason! This revelation of purposes satisfied the Governor that, after all, he didn't *want* the Judge's company on his excursion.

After the Governor's return from the City, he addressed an official letter to Gen. JOHNSTON, assuring him of his entire satisfaction that there were now no armed forces in the Territory of Utah, outside the United States Army, except a small force under his (the Governor's) own orders. He, therefore, requested the General to remove, for the future, all restraint upon postal, social, or commercial intercourse with the people of Salt Lake Valley. The General issued an order accordingly,—and all parties are free, therefore, to go or come now as they see fit. It would hardly be safe, however, for a Mormon to visit this camp. Indeed, I am told that Col. KANE was in great danger of personal violence while here, and was only saved by the rigor of the discipline in the camp.

A fitting commentary upon the Governor's assertion that all the military forces of Salt Lake, now under arms, are under his command, is the fact tha there are guards, numbering in the aggregate about 700 men, stationed in Echo and Emigration Cañons, and on the Weber, to prevent the passage from out the City of any who are without passes from BRIGHAM YOUNG. Does the Governor mean to say that *he* has an armed force stationed for the purpose of imposing such restraints as these upon the movements of American citizens? The seceders recently arrived here were detained several days on the Weber, awaiting the permission of the commander of the guard there to proceed.

United States Marshal DOTSON—a pains-taking officer, as mildly deliberate in the consideration of his duty as he is firm and resolute in its performance, addressed an official letter to Governor CUMMING, on the 25th inst., asking him to provide him with a posse sufficient to enable him to arrest BRIGHAM YOUNG and others for treason and other crimes. The Governor, instead of complying with the request, addressed a curt letter to the Marshal, asking when the United States Court will meet again, and demanding his evidence to support the assertion that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, and asking whether he had made an effort to serve the writs, and met the "resistance" in their service without which he, (the Governor,) in his Proclamation of the 21st November, 1857, had declared that he would not resort to a military posse. The Marshal's letter, it should be borne in mind, said nothing whatever about a *military* posse. The correspondence has not yet ended.

CHARLES MOGO, United States Deputy-Surveyor for Utah, when compelled to flee from the Territory some months ago, left his field-notes in charge of his wife, who left them in a box in charge of a Mrs. GRAY, since when he had heard nothing of them. Mrs GRAY was among those who, with her husband, were compelled to go to the Southern settlements under the recent order of the Prophet; she sent word out here to Mr. MOGO by one of the Party recently arrived, informing him where his papers were buried and begging him for God's sake to find some means of rescuing her from Mormondom. The papers were important.

Mr. RICHARD W. JAMES, to whom I have referred several times in this communication, and WM THOMAS arrived at the camp on the 23d inst., in the company and under the protection of two Ute Indians, PINTUTT (who once saved Surveyor-Genera BURR'S life) and SHORNEGUNER. Both the gentlemen had been in the employ of Dr. HURT, United States Indian Agent. JAMES, as interpreter, had especially won the confidence and regard of the Utes, having been employed upon the Peteetenet Indian reservation on the Spanish Fork, in Utah Co. When Dr. HURT made his escape from the Mormon fury, he left JAMES and THOMPSON in charge of the reservation,—but the Mormons almost immediately deposed them, robbed the farm of more than half the grain raised for support of the Indians, carried away or burned the fences, and tried JAMES twice on the accusation o being a spy in the employ of HURT, who they pretended to believe was endeavoring to incite the Indians against the Mormons. Finding himself watched at every turn, he took advantage of the excitement attending Gov. CUMMING'S visit to Provo, to attempt to escape,—but was obliged to return in consequence of the deep snow on the mountains. PINTUTT told him not to repeat the attempt then, but to wait until Spring, when he would go with him and help him out. Subsequently PINTUTT went to BRIGHAM, warned him against any outrage upon JAMES, telling him he wanted him to go out of the settlements in safety, and that as sure as he was harmed the Indians would kill "Mormon captains." When JAMES learned that BRIGHAM knew of his intention to escape, he went, and after a promise to return after having been present at a treaty to be made between the Utes and Snakes, succeeded in getting the following passport:

PROVO, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

I am willing that RICHARD JAMES should go with the Indians to Fort Bridger. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The two Indians obtained the following pass:

To all whom it may concern:

The bearers, PINTUTT and SHORNEGUNER, are hereby permitted to pass up Provo Cañon to the Indian camp near Fort Bridger, and return by the same route with his father, PETEETENET, and such of his nation as may choose to accompany him. By order of

Brig Gen. AARON JOHNSTON,
Commanding Peteetenet Military District.
HEAD-QUARTERS OF MILITARY DISTRICT,
SPRINGVILLE CITY, May 20, 1858.

A pass was also obtained, after some difficulty, for THOMAS, as follows:

PROVO CITY, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

To the Guard in Provo Cañon:

GENTLEMEN: You will please let the bearer, WM. THOMAS, pass out and in. Yours respectfully,
LEWIS ROBINSON,
Second Major Nauvoo Legion.

The parties left at once, and reached this Camp on the morning of the 23d. You may be assured that they have no intention of returning except with the army. I have obtained from Mr. JAMES one or two chapters of Mormon horrors worth relating. In January last, two Ute Indians, while digging for roots, discovered the freshly interred bodies of four men, who had been shot and had their throats cut. This was near the Mormon City of Springville. The bodies were recognized as those of teamsters who came hither last Fall with supply-trains, and went to Salt Lake with the design of proceeding to California. It was reported that they started for the Pacific coast, but were caught at Habble Creek, brought back and murdered.

It is matter of current conversation among the Mormons, that in February last another teamster, while standing in a street of Springville, was asked what he thought of the Mormons? And replied that they were a set of d—d thieves. A Mormon standing by asked him if he did not want a job, and finally engaged him to go to a farm a little below the city and dig a ditch. The man proceeded to the work next morning, was permitted to dig six feet of the ditch, and was then shot and thrown into the excavation. The Mormons brag brutally that they had made a d—d Gentile dig his own grave, and say that they intend, in the future, to make a good many others do the same thing.

Last November, six young men from California arrived at Salt Lake with the intention of coming out to Camp Scott. They were arrested at Box Elder, robbed of their horses, imprisoned for some time, and in December were released, and four of them started for California again, under a Mormon guard, consisting of PORTER ROCKWELL, JOHN MURDOCK and two others, ostensibly to protect them from the Indians. Mr. JAMES went with them as they were coming out of the city. ROCKWELL told him he would take them as far as Salt Creek, whence the "boys" in that direction would take care of them. JAMES noticed that the Californians all wore red morocco leggings of a peculiar shape and make, three pair of which were subsequently seen upon the limbs of Mormons. A few days afterwards, PINTULS and AROPEEN, another Ute Chief, met a Mormon wagon going from Salt Creek towards the mountains. Supposing from the blood they saw dripping from the body of the wagon that it contained beef, AROPEEN stopped it, threw up a quilt which lay there, and discovered the dead bodies of two men, whom he recognized at once as two of those he had seen going in the other direction with PORTER ROCKWELL a few days before AROPEEN asked why they killed Americans, and demanded some of the "plunder," of which he got a part, consisting of clothing. He then proceeded to Salt Creek, and accused BISHOP BIGLER of murdering Americans. BISHOP did not deny the fact, but justified his conduct. The Indians subsequently learned that the four Californians went as far as Sevier River, where they were attacked by Mormons in ambush. Two were killed on the spot, and two escaped for the time and went back to Salt Creek where they were also murdered. These last were those whose bodies the Indians saw. There is scarce a doubt that two of the party were the brothers AIKEN, of California.

In February last Mr. JAMES had an interview with KENOSH, the Chief of the Paravant band of Indians, who have for some time past been willing instruments of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S murderous purposes in the South. KENOSH was on his way to Salt Lake. JAMES offered his hand, and was refused, the Chief saying he would not shake hands with an American, as they call all Gentiles. He was dressed at the time in civilized clothing, which JAMES identified as lately belonging to a teamster. He asked KENOSH where he got his clothes. KENOSH replied that he had killed an American, and that he had taken the clothes from his body, and, to prove his assertion, showed a hole in the side of the coat, and another in the pants, made by the bullets of his rifle, when he shot his victim KENOSH proceeded to say that he had killed a good many Americans, and had plenty of wagons and cattle, and $1,500 in money, he had taken from Americans, of whom he intended to kill all he could find. He said BRIGHAM was his father now, that BRIGHAM talked good to him, and was the only man that he would listen to.

PINTULS having requested JAMES to ask BRIGHAM for some ammunition, JAMES preferred the request to BRIGHAM'S interpreter, DIMICK HUNTINGDON, who said: "Why don't PINTULS do as KENOSH does, and then he won't be begging all the time. He is an old fool and won't listen to what BRIGHAM says. If he did he would be better off. There's KENOSH, who does as BRIGHAM tells him, and has all he wants—wagons, horses, cattle, and $1,500 in cash. You tell him from me, that if he will turn out with all his band, as KENOSH has done, in two months he will be a rich man." JAMES related the answer to PINTULS, who said he would prefer to beg rather than follow such advice.

But I must bring this already long letter to a close. I have only one more important fact to announce, and that is, that up to this time, General JOHNSTON has no orders preventing his march upon Salt Lake as soon as Colonel HOFFMAN arrives with his supply train and Captain MARCY gets in from New-Mexico with the animals he was sent to purchase. The latter will undoubtedly be here by the middle of next week, and unless the Peace Commissioners can show good reason for delay, the army will probably be in motion again by the 15th or 20th of June. General JOHNSTON has no doubt that Echo Cañon can readily be forced, but no movement will be made without a thorough knowledge of all the passes into the city, and of the safest method of carrying them. The general belief is that no arrangement can be made with BRIGHAM YOUNG by which he will consent to withhold the incendiary from the city whenever the army approaches it. The chances are that the army will find the city in ashes, and it remains for the people of the Government of the United States to say whether they will rest content with that consummation, or whether the Mormon traitors shall be pursued until arrested and punished, or driven from our shores; and until every helpless woman who desires it, may be rescued from the living death and corruption of this priestly charnel house.

Lieut. TALLMADGE, of whose arrest I notified you in a note from Laramie, I believe is exonerated from the charges preferred against him, and General JOHNSTON has sent to Washington, withdrawing the charges preferred against him to the Department. S.

Mormon Fanaticism—Letter from a Mormon Woman to Her Parents in New-Jersey.

The following letter from a Mormon woman in Salt Lake City, addressed to her parents in New-Jersey, has been handed us for publication. It was written on the eve of departure from Salt Lake City for the southern settlements, and is curiously descriptive of the writer's unbounded faith in Mormonism and her natural regrets at leaving her home:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May, 1858.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I feel that I must write you another letter before I leave my home, as I do not know when or where I may get another opportunity of writing to you. I suppose that you have heard by this time, through your papers, *that we are leaving our beautiful valley*,—to go we know not whither.

When first my beloved husband announced to me that it was decided that we should leave, I felt a pang at my heart. I looked out at my little flower-garden, the work of our own hands, and then around me, inside my little cottage, on the few little comforts which we had accumulated through hard labor; then I sauntered into the little room which I had prepared for your reception this season. I must abandon them all, and the hope of meeting father and mother and the rest of the family. And last, but not least, I looked upon our little ones, and my grief knew no bounds. In my rebellious heart I felt to say, I cannot expose my little ones to the trials of a wandering life, and ah, horror! perhaps the scalping knife of the Indians, for we know that the soldiers are bribing them. I fancy I can hear you both say, "Is not Mormonism worth all these sacrifices, and even our lives?" Yes, my dear father and mother, it is. But you also know how very fond of home I am, and my love for my husband and children knows no bounds; and I felt that to see those dear ones suffering again, as I did before we had a home, was more than my strength could bear; but all this was the struggle of a few hours only. When I began to reflect upon my conduct, I felt truly ashamed of my weakness. How often had I, in bearing my testimony, said that I was willing to make any sacrifice for the work of the Lord, and when He was going to put me to the test, should I turn like a coward and say, "I cannot do it?" And then my rebellious heart would turn again and say, "Is it not your own house and land? did you not toil hard enough to get it? did you not sell all your trinkets, clothing—everything, in fact, that you possessed, to get the *adobes* to build it? and why should you give it up to a band of robbers, or, in other terms, to President BUCHANAN'S troops, which are the same?"

But still I struggled and conquered. I then made up my mind that if I had to die, it should be in the path of duty; and when my husband returned in the evening, I could talk calmly to him of preparations for our departure. I next thought that, as I was now so strong, it was my duty to go and see ELLEN and JAMES; but what was my surprise, on reaching their house, to find them all ready to start, and when I asked ELLEN if she did not feel a little bad at leaving her home, (for you know that she had one of the most comfortable in the valley,) she said, with a smile, "These things are not ours; they are the Lord's, and if he requires me to leave them, I am ready." I am sure you will think her a most noble woman, as I do.

* * * * Where we are going, I know not; but this I do know, that if it were not for our own ultimate good, we should not be permitted to leave these valleys.

Go where you will, you will see the Saints making cheerful preparations for their departure, and a word of comfort on their lips for their neighbors; notwithstanding which, a keen observer might perceive a tear glistening in the eye of some of the stoutest among us. We have enough to eat, and for that we are thankful. Our clothing is nearly all worn out, and it is not possible to buy any more here. If we had heeded the counsel of Brother BRIGHAM a little sooner, we should now have had an abundance of clothing; but we are like children; we have to learn by experience. I think sometimes that if you could see me, you might enjoy a hearty laugh at my expense, but, fortunately for me, I have now no mirror, and therefore my own appearance does not annoy me much. I still have in my possession an article for daily wear, which once bore the appellation of "a dress," but so transformed is it that it would be difficult for a casual observer to decide which was the original dress piece. My husband also wears a coat of *many* colors. As for buying shoes and stockings, they are quite out of the question. We should have been out of this unpleasant state, if our enemies would only have left us alone, for we all began to see the necessity of manufacturing our own goods. We have already made some very good flannel here. We have twelve sheep of our own, two cows, three horses, two of which were working on the farm; the other was my own private property, made a present to me by my husband.

[A postscript to this letter, dated at an encampment thirty five miles from Salt Lake City, adds:]

We are now 35 miles from the city, and living under our tents. I have nothing particular to add, save that my little JOSEPH is sick, but I have faith that he will get well. We do not trouble about him, nor about ourselves; we will all get through our trouble some day. It is good to feel that the Lord is for us, though men be against us. I am resigned to my fate. It is all for the best.

Your affectionate daughter, G—— R——.

Letter from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Cass—Judge Echol's Charge to the Grand Jury.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, (U. T.,) May 12, 1858.

SIR: I have returned from the south, after having seen and conversed with large numbers of Mormons who are journeying in that direction. I have reasons to hope that my intercourse with these persons has contributed to allay fears on their part which are perhaps unreasonable. I regret to have been an eye-witness, however, to scenes of great trial and suffering.

I have the gratification of authorizing you to announce that the road is now open between Missouri and California, and that emigrants and others, adopting the usual precautions for their safety against Indians, may pass through Utah Territory without hindrance or molestation. Parties will do well, however, to report themselves at Bridger, where any information which I may be possessed of, of importance for their guidance, will be communicated to them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah.
Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

JUDGE ECHOL'S CHARGE.

On the day Governor CUMMING left Camp Scott for Salt Lake City, Judge ECHOL delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury in reference to polygamy

We cannot conceal from ourselves the knowlege of the fact that certain domestic arrangements exist in this Territory at war with those which pertain to all other Christian communities, and destructive of the peace and good order of society. Polygamy exists in Utah to a very considerable extent, while it is forbidden by every other State and Territory of the Union. It is not for you to inquire where this institution had its origin, or when or what were the consequences resulting from it. It is our duty to inquire whether it is authorized by law, and if not, by what statute, if any, it is punishable.

It is understood that the United States acquired all of this Territory that is inhabited by treaty from Mexico. As the law of Mexico stood at the time of the treaty, polygamy was prohibited in this country. The municipal law in this respect was not changed by its cession to the United States. Has it, then, been altered since we acquired it? After the most diligent search and inquiry I have been enabled to make, I have found none, and presume the law is, therefore, unchanged; and hence, all marriages after the first, whilst it remains in full force, are illegal and void. Is there any law in force in this Territory under which this practice is punishable? I find no statute punishing polygamy, but there is one, however, for the punishment of adultery, and all illegal intercourse between the sexes, if either of the parties have a husband or wife living at the time, is adulterous and punishable by indictment. The punishment prescribed by this statute is imprisonment for a period of not less than three nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or both by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Jury trying the cause.

No consequences in which a large proportion of this people may be involved, in consequence of their criminal practice, will deter you from a fearless discharge of your duty. It is yours to find the facts, and to return the indictments, without fear, favor, affection, reward, or any hope thereof. The law was made to punish the lawless and disobedient, and society is entitled to the salutary effects of its execution.

POLICE PARADES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Review of the Metropolitan Forces by Gov. King.

The parades of the New-York and Brooklyn Police yesterday, was highly creditable to them, and evinced a degree of good discipline which those who witnessed it, considering the comparatively brief period within which it has been attained, were not prepared for. Every one was taken by surprise who saw the precision with which they executed their manœuvres, and the excellent style in which they marched. The utility of giving policemen a military training in view of the character of the duties which they are usually called on to perform, has indeed been questioned. Be that as it may, a finer regiment of men could not be readily mustered into service, than that which paraded in New-York yesterday.

His Excellency, Governor KING, accompanied by his staff, was in attendance at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 A. M., where he was met by the Mayor and Commissioners of Police. After the usual interchange of courtesies, the entire party proceeded to Brooklyn, to review the force doing duty in the "City of Churches."

THE PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Long before 10 o'clock in the morning, at which hour it was arranged that the Brooklyn Police should form in Washington Park, where the ceremonies of the review should take place, the streets were filled with blue-uniformed, white-gloved men, with brightly burnished shields on their breasts, and sheathed "locusts" by their sides. The whole force assembled 200 strong at Gothic Hall, at 8 A. M, and, led by Drill-Sergeant ALLEN and the Brooklyn Band, (19 pieces,) marched to the ancient site of Fort Greene, where they arrived at 10 o'clock. The Park was filled with men, women and children, who made the occasion a holiday.

At 11 o'clock, Governor KING and Staff,—General BRUCE, General WARD and Major KINGSLAND,—and Superintendant TALLMADGE, Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn; Mayor TIEMANN, of New-York—accompanied by his aged father; Commissioners NYE, STRANAHAN, BOWEN and STILLMAN; Deputy-Superintendents CARPENTER and FOLK, arrived in carriages, and as soon as they alighted a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Ringgold Horse Guard, Captain URBAN, stationed on the Heights, with two field pieces. The Governor and his party marched in procession to a tent erected on the Green for their accommodation, and there reviewed the force. It was divided into eight Companies, each numbering 25 men, including two Sergeants, as follows:

First Precinct, Capt. SMITH; Second Precinct, Capt. KING; Third Precinct, Capt. SEAURMAN; Fourth Precinct, Capt. POWERS; Fifth Precinct, Sergt. BENNETT; Sixth Precinct, Capt. MULLEN; Seventh Precinct, Sergt. WHITE; Eighth Precinct, Sergt. MCLANE.

The men were reviewed by the Governor and those who accompanied him, and while the band played "Hail Columbia," they marched along the line. After the execution of various evolutions, the command drew up before the tent, and Gov. KING, Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, General Superintendent TALLMADGE, Gen. NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN successively addressed them, complimenting them upon their soldierly appearance, and encouraging them to do their duty on all occasions. This ended, the visitors took their departure, and the Police marched out of the Park and through the principal streets, after which they were dismissed.

THE PARADE IN NEW-YORK.

The New-York Police formed in Broome-street, in front of the Police Head-quarters, at 1½ o'clock, under command of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, and Drill-Sergeants WATERBURY and ALLEN, and, preceded by the drum-corps of the 71st Regiment, with Dodworth's Band in the centre of the command, marched down Broadway to the Park. They presented a splendid appearance, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. They marched in regimental order. There were 616 in the ranks—the captain, two sergeants, and 25 men from each of the 22 precincts—and the detachment from each precinct marched as a company, twelve abreast. At the Park a large concourse of people was assembled. The place to be occupied by the Governor and his party was separated from the ground occupied by the spectators, by a *cordon* of chains attached to posts erected for the purpose of upholding them. The national flag and the colors of the City were flying from the top of the City Hall, and ribbons, shawls, and "women's fixins" generally, fluttered in the gentle breeze which blew against the balcony and open windows of the Palace of the City Authorities. When Gov. KING and suite arrived from Brooklyn, a salute of 21 guns was fired by a detachment from the State Arsenal.

Gov. KING and Staff, the Police Commissioners, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Gen. HATFIELD and Staff, of New Jersey, Brig.-Gens. HALL, SPICER and YATES, Gen. JAS. W. WEBB, Commissary Gen. WARD, Engineer-in-Chief ALLEN MUNROE, Paymaster-Gen. JOHNSON, Adjut.-Gen. TOWNSEND and others took their station upon the plaza in front of the City Hall at 2 P. M., and signified their readiness to inspect the command. The Police marched into the Park and drew up in two lines in open order opposite to the Hall. The Governor and the other functionaries then marched along their front and passed between the lines, and then took up the station which they had before occupied. The Police corps then executed a number of manœuvres, marching and countermarching, wheeling into line, and wheeling out of line,—and then marched out at the west gate of the Park, up Broadway, and through Tenth-street to Fifth-avenue, where they rested a while, then through Fourteenth street, Fourth-avenue, the Bowery and Broome streets to the front of the Police head-quarters. Here they drew up in line, the officers formed in a half circle before the head quarters, and Gen. NYE came on to the balcony and introduced Gov. KING, who in a brief speech congratulated them that they appeared so well, and assured them of the interest which he took in them Short addresses were made successively by Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, Commissioners STRANAHAN and STILLMAN,—Gen. NYE apologized for Commissioner BOWEN'S absence,—and Gen. BRUCE, and then the men, fatigued with their long march were dismissed at a little after 5 o'clock. While the procession was marching, one-third of the entire force was on duty throughout the City, the Mayor's squad kept the crowd back in the Park, and were not in the procession, and the harbor police and the detectives were on duty as usual; so that those who were amazed at the formidable appearance of the men who were in the ranks yesterday, saw only a portion of the civil arm of the City. If the entire force could be brought together at once, it would be a sight to make malefactors stand aghast. At the close of the ceremonies in the Park, a pickpocket was detected working at his trade. He was collared by a Mayor's squad man and conveyed within the Hall.

The heat of the day produced a painful, though fortunately only a temporary effect upon Inspector-General BRUCE, who suffered from sun-stroke, and was carried into Mr. TAYLOR'S apartment in the City Hall. There he was promptly attended by Dr. VANDERPOOL, of the Governor's staff, and Drs. FISHER and BALL, Police surgeons. By the application of ice to the head, and after vomiting, the attack passed off, and the sufferer was enabled to leave in a carriage and be present at the closing ceremonies at head-quarters, as already stated. After the speaking was concluded, the Governor and the Commissioners, and those who were with them, partook of a collation provided for them at the head quarters.

JUSTICE OSBORNE ASSAULTED IN A RAILROAD CAR.—Justice OSBORNE, of the Lower Police Court, was riding in a Third-avenue car on Tuesday evening, when a number of Germans—they had a good deal of lager on board, having just returned from a jubilee at Conrad's Garden, in Yorkville—commenced abusing some women and children in the cars. The Justice at once interfered and arrested the leaders. One of the Germans struck him a violent blow on the forehead, and the others made a rush to rescue the prisoner, in which they were successful. The timely intervention of the passengers prevented any further violence upon the magistrate. The leaders in the assault are known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, June 23.—Trotting *vs.* Pacing. Great match—$2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *James Hughes*, (pacer, to 250-℔. wagon)	1	1	1
GEO. JENKINS, ch. g. *Mohawk*, (to wagon)	2	2	2

Time.	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
Quarter	46	40	36
Half mile	1:17	1:17	1:14
Mile	2:39	2:40½	2:40½

This match was won easily by *Hughes* in three straight heats. There was not much betting before the race. The winner was the favorite, $100 to $50. *Hughes'* owner offered to match his horse against any trotter or pacer in the world, mile heats, the best 3 in 5, to 250 ℔. wagon.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner DE FOREST held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at Quarantine, on the body of a man found floating near that place. It had on black satinet pants, heavy boots, blue gauze shirt and overalls, white overshirt and white undershirt; a knife, door-key, porte-monnaie and some fish-hooks in his pockets. The body appeared to have been a long time in the water. Verdict, "Found Drowned."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Relations of Great Britain and France—Mysterious Movements of Louis Napoleon.

Dangers of a European War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 11, 1858.

In the House of Commons, last night, a very serious question was opened by Lord GODERICH, who asked what the Government knew of the actual state of the French "emigrant" trade on the Coast of Africa. The object of the query was more fully explained this morning by the *Times* in a leader setting forth the facts connected with the capture of the French ship *Regina Cœli* (what a name for such a vessel!) on the Coast of Africa, by the British packet *Ethiope* It appears that the French traders have really reopened the Slave-trade in all its essential features, and that the French Admiral on the coast is altogether disposed to adopt the Imperial style in dealing with all authorities foreign to the "Dynasty of Destiny," which now controls the politics of France and Europe. Neither of these appearances particularly delights the British public in its present frame of mind, and one result of the combined action of the two, which has already declared itself, is a more strongly-marked disposition to deal with the differences provoked by the Slave-trade question between ourselves and England in a spirit of patience and justice towards the United States. For in simple truth, we in America are seen to be repudiating just such claims to a universal police pontificate on the part of England as England is resisting on the part of France. The English people have been so long accustomed to give maritime law to the world, and to hold the first rank among nations, that they are but just awakening to the fact that France is assuming in every quarter of the world the same preedence over England and all other Powers which we Americans have won in our own vicinage. Our position is so plainly our own—we have so clearly attained the first rank in the affairs of the Western World—that no sensible Englishman any longer thinks of disputing the matter with us; and we have but to display a fair share of moderation, good sense and equity to command forever the most cordial sympathy and support of Great Britain in every natural advance of our influence and our authority.

But it is by no means so clear to the British mind that France has established her right to talk martial law on the coast of Liberia, to annex groups in the Pacific, to cut fortified canals through Suez in the East, and Nicaragua in the West, to baptize new streets in Paris with Chinese names, and, generally, to monopolize the regulation of the world's concerns. And, although the "six months" conceded to the peace of Europe by the lively London correspondent of the "*Commercial Advertiser*" are certainly in a fair way to slip by undisturbed by the clamors of Gallic war, there can be no doubt that the public feeling on both sides of the channel has by no means improved.

The assurances of Mr. DISRAELI and Sir BULWER LYTTON, that nothing could possibly shake the earth while they with Lord DERBY held the hands of NAPOLEON, have calmed the surface of commercial affairs—always prone to calmness while calmness is possible—but they have not much affected the general conviction of political observers and thinkers, that the Continent is in a very uneasy state, and that France is preparing herself for some grand *coup* in her foreign policy.

Austria and England are almost equally anxious as to the future—the one Power seeing Dalmatia and Istria menaced by a growing French squadron in the Adriatic—the other watching the mysterious increase of the French naval forces along the whole Atlantic coast.

I send you a copy of a letter drawn up under the eye and with the approbation of one of the first of living Englishmen, which has just been distributed throughout the influential classes in England. The facts therein stated are undeniable, the inferences each man makes of course for himself. It ought, however, to be understood that so far as England is concerned her state of defence is underrated in this paper. I have it on the immediate authority of the Channel Admiral, (himself one of the finest naval officers whom England has of late years produced,) that the ships at Plymouth and Portsmouth are by no means beyond the reach of men. The Coast Guard, 35,000 strong, can be made available for manning a strong squadron in case of emergency, within forty-eight hours, on any part of the southern or western coast of Britain. Still, the mere discussion of such matters is certainly significant of no very satisfactory state of the political atmosphere, and in these times a difficulty like that between France and Liberia, gathers instantly about itself a cloud of very ominous anxiety.

The attitude of the French Emperor is altogether quite mysterious enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of the romance of history. He is really subduing Europe by silence; and, by merely holding his tongue, keeps a million armed men of every nation constantly upon the *qui vive*. The last suggestion I have heard in regard to the objects of this extraordinary naval activity comes from a quarter which I am not at liberty to mention, but is of itself quite odd enough to attract attention in America. You know that he has been making arrangements for a Nicaraguan Ship Canal, and it has been hinted to me in a rather melodramatic way, but by a person by no means melodramatic, that we shall ere long be waked up from *our Clayton-Bulwer squabbles, by finding the tricolor displayed over the Isthmus of Panama, and a fleet of French war-steamers establishing order and decreeing justice at either mouth of the Transit!* If any of your readers lack excitement in the warm weather, pray let them put this suggestion into their meerschaums and smoke it.

Political confusion being the order of the day at the Foreign Office, in the Clubs, at Westminster and in the country, the merely male society of England is unusually vivacious; nor is the mixed world at large unaffected by the electrical state of the atmosphere. The London "Season" flourishes apace, and life is one chaos of entertainments, both in and out of town. Ascot Races culminated, last week, though without the Royal presence, in a splendid day's sport, made interesting to me by the presence of the Prince of Oude, who walked calmly about on the top of the Grand Stand, with a literal crown shining on his head. Could anything better illustrate the tolerant strength of free institutions than such a spectacle? Imagine the eldest son of Saxon HAROLD lording it among the Normans at Bayeux, while WILLIAM the Conquerer's men were fighting for life and death with HEREWARD in the Isle of Ely! The old Duke DE MALAKOFF was present too, defended by a suite of young *attachés* from the widows, who have been assaulting him ever since his arrival at the Court of this very matrimonial Queen.

Nor is America unrepresented in this whirling Babylon. Most of our people visit London, as you know, in a cab, and see nothing but the smoke, the Tower, the Abbey, and a swindling landlord at a poor hotel. But there are always some exceptions to this excellent rule, and I venture to say that no foreigners of any nation were ever more kindly and cordially treated than are the Americans who choose to open their eyes in London by our English cousins. I met a number of countrymen and countrywomen the other day, under the auspices of Mr. PEABODY, whose courtesies still flow more freshly than ever, and sailed with them down the Thames to Greenwich and Blackwall, under as gloriously blue a sky as New-York herself can show, visiting the *Leviathan* at her moorings and the whitebait in their homes. On Saturday next a similar party is to assemble at the Star and Garter, and I shall be rather curious to see how many of us have been able to resist for a fortnight the centripetal attraction of Paris.

The following is the paper to which our correspondent refers:

INVASION INVITED BY THE DEFENCELESS STATE OF ENGLAND.

The bulk of our veteran soldiers is already in India. This day's paper informs us that "25,000 men, including four cavalry regiments, are to be sent out without an hour's delay."

2. Of the few regiments of militia that have been enrolled, many are already disbanded.

3. The late First Lord of the Admiralty stated in Parliament, that to 42 English steam line-of-battle ships, built and building, the French had 40 built and building.

4. The French fleet is of recent and excellent build.

5. The English Government made known their intention to have, this Summer, a Channel steam fleet. The two ships *Marlborough* and *Renown*, put into commission for this purpose several months back, are only now obtaining their full crews. So complete is the failure to get sailors.

6. The French, by their "Inscription Maritime," called out 70,000 sailors some weeks ago.

7. Those sailors are said to be generally armed with revolvers,—collected by one of those energetic efforts, which point to a special purpose.

8. The French army consists of not less than 400,000 men, some say 600,000 men, and an addition of 42,000 is now taking place.

9. *A part of the French army now in Algiers, has, within these few days, been summoned home.* Any force can be carried from the interior by the new Railway to Cherbourg, which is just completed, (a month before the time specified.) *A considerable army is in the old camp at Boulogne.*

10. Cherbourg is now a fortress of the first order, both on the sea and land sides, and has basins so built that troops can at once walk from the quay on board a ship of the first magnitude.

11. Thus, by her well-laid plans, France is *now* mistress of the Channel.

12. The distance from Cherbourg to Portland, with its new, but undefended harbor, is 70 miles; that is an affair of some 10 hours. The distance from Boulogne to the open beach of Pevensey Bay, is but 50 miles.

13. The same fleet may land one army after another.

14. On the present state of feeling in the French army towards England, not a word need be said.

15. The Emperor is one who does not speak, but acts.

16. *What then is to be done?*

17. England performs a sacred duty in sending out large reinforcements to India, to support her brave soldiers in that country. But their place must be at once filled by a general embodiment of the militia, and by raising all other available forces.

18. Above all, an efficient fleet must be at once equipped.

19. Sailors are alone wanted, and that because the market price is not offered. Let this price be at once paid, and the shores of England be again protected.

20. *Let the country be at once aroused to a sense of the imminent danger, which cannot be warded off by any but the most strenuous and immediate exertions.*

JUNE 5, 1858.

Why are the French Arming?—Dangers of a European War.

From the London Times.

For what purpose, or in what quarrel, against whom or for whom, we know not, France is undoubtedly arming on a scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation, truly formidable to all her neighbors—whether, like ourselves, they have the good fortune to be sheltered from the impending storm under the umbrageous branches of an *entente cordiale*,—whether, like Belgium, Piedmont, and Spain, in the consciousness of their inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest, or like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well-disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is, besides, busily engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war; *she is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost.* Not only is the military element studiously strengthened and increased, but it is beginning to assert a preponderance over civilians which shows itself more and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about our relations with a country in which the balance is so completely pressed down by the superior weight of the military class.

It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceeding to which we most unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any naval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity or honor, peculiarly inexpedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formidable and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learned to renounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of Government in which France has seen fit to indulge necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshaling her forces for some foreign war; but, if we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and cotemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favorite force in England, because, among other reasons, it is a force which cannot readily be used for the purpose of coercing the people. In France the same principle must apply, and we are at a loss to know for what specific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared? France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect—no refractory India to reconquer and reorganize. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from any foreign power. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question, for, whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations, in a time of profound peace, tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. *We have too much at stake, within this little island of ours, to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful—of any foreign Prince, however magnanimous.* History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm, we must either be content to lie at her mercy, or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army, we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insists upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a channel fleet. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor NAPOLEON that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and true ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more; but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful and neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.

British Cruisers and American Merchantmen.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PENDING CONTROVERSY.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, June 9.

The quarrel which has arisen between the United States and England, and which has been caused by the overhauling of American ships in the Gulf of Mexico, will not certainly be attended with any serious consequences. England always gives evidence of an exemplary moderation in her relations with the young republic, her own offspring. Whether it be a dispute about territorial limits or the dignity of consular agents, she evinces a conciliatory spirit very meritorious, and especially so when we consider that provocation is not always wanting. It is an edifying sight to see the London journals, ordinarily so bitter, assume suddenly the airs of good apostles in discussing the complaints of the United States.

We predict, then, without any fear of being deceived, that the present quarrel will be settled, like all others, in a back down on the part of England and a success for the United States—a back-down and a success which, being nothing new, would lack interest if the cause of the quarrel was not a matter of great importance. The point at issue in this dispute is the liberty of the seas. England seeks to restrain this liberty by exercising a control over the shipping of the world, because her ships are more numerous than those of any other Power. *The United States claim this liberty in its most extended meaning. Their cause is good.* If they carry their point, as we do not doubt they will, in the diplomatic contest about to commence, their example will be useful, and they will establish a precedent which all secondary maritime powers will have the right hereafter to invoke. But, in this affair, the United States have a more direct interest than the honor of establishing a principle. It is their marine which furnishes the African slave-trader with his merchandise, and with the ships which transport the slaves. This, unhappily, diminishes a great deal the force of their demands, and the sympathy which, in every other respect, they would deserve.

The English admit that the right of search—a right which includes an examination of the armament and the papers of merchantmen—can only be exercised when a special Convention has been made with the nation to whom those ships belong; but they pretend that the right of visit, that is to say the right to verify the nationality of ships, and find out whether they are not sailing under false colors, exists independently of any agreement, and is a police measure necessary to protect the sea from pirates. The United States, which have never yielded to England the right of search, repel the theory of the right of visit. They will not permit foreign cruisers, under any pretext, to board their vessels, and they assert the exclusive right of being the police of their own flag.

In practice, the English, far from diminishing by moderation and politeness the abuses of the pretended right of visit, have rendered these abuses more sensible by offensive proceedings. When they perceive a merchantman in the waters under surveillance, they make him heave to with a blank shot, which, if not obeyed, is immediately followed by a ball. The peaceable vessel of course yields to this summons. Then the boarding takes place. It is like a boarding by pirates. Their chief generally lacks education, for he is only of the rank of a master, and it is very well known that these sub-officers in aristocratic England never rise from their inferior rank. He accomplishes his mission with brutality, and with the evident desire to find the ship visited in fault. Thus, not only do these visits affect the inviolability of the flag, and are thus offensive to the whole country, but the manner in which they are conducted wounds the dignity of the individual. There are many merchant captains who are no better than sea-wolves. There are others more elevated, and it can be imagined how angry they would feel at being treated with insolence by men who speak to a midshipman of fifteen years with their caps in their hands.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the visiting ships are obliged to acknowledge the perfect innocence of the ship visited, and they leave it to continue its route and report at home an account of its wrongs. But it is well to look at the conduct of the visiting ships when they board vessels found to be in fault. The Americans are notoriously engaged in a reprehensible commerce on the coast of Africa—a commerce which consists of delivering over to the slave-traders the ships employed in transporting slaves across the Atlantic. It happens often that these ships are encountered by English cruisers and visited. In this case the ordinary brutality of the visitors becomes scandalous and inhuman. All the money found is taken away; the property of the Captain passes into the hands of the visitors! and the men are robbed of all they have worth robbing. In this state they are cast ashore very often on a desert, inhospitable coast, without food, clothing, or arms, and consigned to a death almost certain. Certainly these men are guilty; but is this the way in which these should act who claim to be giving us examples of philanthropy?

We know well that this action is legal, since the English law, which orders the confiscation of these ships, gives at the same time a portion of them to the captors. It is not a less grievous spectacle that the exercise of justice should here take the character of avarice. The search for prize money aids considerably the philanthropic role which it is the mission of English cruisers to fulfill.

The Americans have reason on their side in refusing to tolerate the action of the English cruisers. But they would be stronger if they themselves did not give to the English a plausible motive for the exercise of the surveillance of which they complain, by discarding a traffic repugnant to morality. If they wish to give weight to their reclamation, a very just one in principle, they must themselves take charge of the police of their flag. This police should not be an empty word, but should be organized and sufficiently vigilant and powerful to repress the proceedings carried on under that flag. This would be but common sense; but will not other interests prevent the exercise of common sense? Will the Southern States submit to the suppression of a traffic of which they approve? The Government of Washington has sent a squadron to the Cuban waters. Will this squadron be employed to protect the Slave trade from the very fact that it will prevent English cruisers from boarding American ships? This will be a curious political incident. It will be still more curious to see the English yield the point, and accord to the Americans, who carry on the trade, an impunity and privileges which they refuse to marines altogether innocent of the iniquity.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Trial of General Lane for Murder.

Evidence for the Prosecution Concerning the Murder of Mr. Jenkins.

From Our Own Reporter.

LAWRENCE, Monday Morning, June 14, 1858.

The trial of General J. H. LANE for the murder of Mr. GAINS JENKINS commenced to-day before Justice LADD, assisted by Justices SOULE and OTTERSON. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. SAFFORD, (County-Attorney,) COE, LAWMAN, WOOD, COLLAMORE and STANTON; for the defendant, Messrs. YOUNG, T. EWING, HUTCHINSON, CHRISTIAN and H. EWING.

Mr. SAFFORD, as prosecuting Attorney, addressed the Court briefly, setting forth that JAMES H. LANE was charged with the murder of GAINS JENKINS, and the affidavit, upon which the warrant was issued, was then read.

T. EWING, Esq., in behalf of the defendant, stated that the killing of JENKINS by JAMES H. LANE was *admitted*, but they should claim that he committed the deed *in self defence*. He simply hoped that an impartial trial would be granted, and the defendant was willing to abide the law and the testimony.

After some further preliminaries, during which the precarious condition of General LANE's health was alluded to, the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock Gen. LANE came in, as he did this morning, supported between two gentlemen, bearing but little weight upon his wounded limb. He was immediately placed upon a lounge, and no efforts will be spared to shorten the trial and make him as comfortable as possible. He looks emaciated and feeble, and will not be able to stay many hours in Court. A large number are crowding into the room, and it is not possible to get a convenient place that will convene all who are anxious to hear the trial.

The Court here made a rule that all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, for whom subpœnas had been issued, should be kept out of the Court room during the examination except when called, and that no one should be present while another was testifying.

The Court also made a rule that all reporters be requested to withhold all reports from Kansas papers so long as will subserve the ends of justice.

Dr. S. C. TOLLES was then sworn, and testified that he was a practicing physician, and examined the body of Mr. Jenkins about half an hour after he was dead; the body, said he, gave evidence of having received a charge of shot in the chest and abdomen; I counted as many as 30 or 40 shot-wounds, and estimated the whole number that entered him as many as 70 or 80; they were thickest on the right side, a little below the nipple; should judge about one-third of the whole took effect in the abdomen; I probed some of the wounds; they sunk deep enough to enter the cavity of the abdomen and chest, except those that struck the ribs; probed some of them three inches; such a discharge would produce immediate death; it could hardly be otherwise; it is my opinion that Gains Jenkins died of the gun-shot wounds which I witnessed; I did not see him shot; it was on Thursday, the third day of June, 1858, about two o'clock P. M., that I saw the body; I saw some of the shots that were taken from the body; they are the medium size sporting shot or duck shot; a few shot struck below the umbilicus; should think the distance between the highest and lowest wounds up and down, was about two feet; an ordinary charge of gunpowder, at the distance of thirty-five or forty feet would throw shot as deep as these were with ordinary clothing on the body; the resisting power of clothing to shot is considerable; have known an overcoat, coat, vest and two shirts to almost entirely resist the force of sporting shot, at the distance of fourteen rods. [He here exhibited shot that he took from the body.] I spent considerable time in probing for shot, and was unable to reach them in some cases; this examination was in Mr. Jenkins' house.

Mr. Tolles was cross-examined, but added nothing material.

George Lord, sworn—Said that he assisted in laying out the body of Gains Jenkins; he apparently died of gun-shot wounds; witness counted ninety-eight wounds while laying him out.

Owing to the exhaustion of Gen. Lane, they were here obliged to adjourn the examination until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY MORNING, June 15.

Ray Green, sworn—I was present when J. H. Lane shot Gains Jenkins; the day before the transaction I was at work at the stable of Mr. Jenkins; he came out and said the water at the ravine was so roily that they must get it somewhere else; I was sitting in the log house the day of the transaction, and heard a firing out of doors and went out to see what was up; Mr. Jenkins had a pistol in his hand; I asked him if he had got all the charges out; he said all but two or three; asked him if there was not some way to get out the others; he said there was no occasion, for they would not have to use them; he went in the kitchen and commenced loading his revolver; I went in and sat down; he finished loading and then said he was ready to go with me; he started out of the house ahead, and I followed with a pail; he had a Sharpe's rifle; I had the revolver he had loaded; a nephew, Henry Jenkins, was with us; he had no arms; Mr. Dufer was walking outside the house, and went with us for the water; Dufer had no arms; Mr. Jenkins started ahead, and after going four or five steps, I said we should want an axe to break the gate open; Henry Jenkins got the axe and started with us; my purpose in going was to get water; I carried two tin buckets; we passed along until coming to Mr. Nute's hen-coop; there Jenkins sat down the rifle and passed on; this was about two rods before reaching the gate and on the way; I set down the buckets when I got to the gate; Mr. Jenkins took the axe from Henry's hands and went to smashing the gate that had been recently nailed up; we had been getting water there before; I broke down the gate the day before; think it had been nailed up twice before, and Jenkins broke it open once; after he broke it open this time his hat blew off and he wanted me to hand it to him; I did so; he threw the bar of the gate one side and walked in; Mr. Jenkins threw the axe outside of the yard as he walked in; he had no arms then that I saw; the well may be twenty feet south of the house; after he got ten or twelve steps from the gate, Lane told him that if he advanced he would shoot him; the next instant Jenkins dropped; when we arrived at the gate Lane was walking to and fro in the yard; Lane said, while Jenkins was hammering the gate, that *if he came in the yard he would shoot him*; Jenkins replied—Enough of that talk; he said so once or twice; Lane also repeated the threat; saw Lane have no arms at that time; as Mr. Jenkins started to go in the gate, Lane retreated to the house and immediately came out with a shot-gun in his hand and stationed himself in the path between Jenkins and the well, probably 30 or 40 feet from the door where he came out; he drew up his shot-gun and told Jenkins if he advanced another step he would shoot; the next moment Lane fired and Jenkins fell; Jenkins made no reply to Lane the last time; he kept walking on; Lane used a shot-gun; think it was single-barreled; Jenkins lived but a few minutes; Lane turned round after he fired, and walked into the house; the buckets were outside of the fence; I followed Mr. Jenkins into the yard; was to the right of Jenkins, and rather in advance some of the way; Jenkins said he would protect me; I was surprised to see him starting ahead without any arms, and I went with him; I was afraid Lane would shoot him, and thought I would be with him; I thought so because Lane had threatened to shoot Jenkins at that time; I had not heard Lane threatening him prior to that time; I had got water there the day before; the day before the transaction I was at Jenkins' barn; Mr. Jenkins spoke, and said we cannot use that spring water any more for it is muddy; I told him I would go over to the Chapman house well, and see if I couldn't get water; he said, "I wish you would;" I went into the stoop, took the pails that were filled with ravine water, emptied it out, went over towards the well, found the gate nailed up, thought I wouldn't break it down then, jumped over the fence, found the well unlocked, drawed two pails of water, came back in the path to the gate, and broke it down; carried the water to the house; Jenkins asked me what success; told him I got it without trouble; he spoke then, and said, "Lane don't want to hurt you."

[The opposing counsel here objected to all the conversation between witness and Jenkins the day before, as above, and the question was deferred for future argument.]

Next morning I was unwell; told Mr. Jenkins I couldn't work; after breakfast took the pails and started for water—found the well unlocked and drawed two pails full of water; it was between seven and eight o'clock; as I was carrying the water out of the yard I heard some one hail me; looked around and saw it was Lane; he said, if you come into this yard again, I will shoot you, you d—n scoundrel;" I said, "The h—ll you will;" he repeated the same words again; I replied, "Shoot and be d—d;" that was all; then carried water to the house; soon after, Jenkins came where I was and asked what Lane said to me; I told him all that had transpired; he said, "I will attend to that; when you go again, I will go with you, and protect you;" soon after Mrs. Jenkins came out and said she wanted a load of ice; I hitched up the horses, and Mr. Jenkins rode over with me; he said the second time, he did not want me to go to the well without he accompanied me; said those that talk about shooting didn't often do any of it; the spring was unfit for use at this time; think it was about one P. M. when we started to the well for water; they thought the use of the spring water made the family sick; I know water was needed at Jenkins' house when we went for it—the pails were empty; this shooting occurred about one-half of a mile from this point, and in Douglas County; think Lane was from twenty-five to thirty feet from Jenkins when he shot; the spring where we got water sometimes, was at the bottom of a ravine where the dirt washed in every time it rains; four persons were sick at this time in Jenkins' house with diarrhœa; I was working for Mr. Jenkins by the month; when Jenkins fell, he settled down partly on his side, then pitched forward on his elbows and knees; he threw up his hand upon his breast and gave a groan, saying "Oh!" as he fell; the gate is nearly west from the well, and rather south of west from the house; on the day of Jenkins' death, the rail of the gate was nailed up very strong; it took some time to knock it down; it had been formerly hung by leather hinges, but this time it was nailed on the top and sides; there was no other entrance into the yard from that side of the lot.

[A lengthy argument upon the question of ownership to the fence and gate here occurred between T. EWING, Jr., Esq., and F. P. STANTON, Esq.; the latter contending that it was proper to prove that Mr. JENKINS built the fence, the house and well—therefore, the coming to the well under the circumstances was less criminal, if criminal it was, in JENKINS, &c.; while the former argued that, to introduce the question of ownership to the fence, would open the whole question of title to the claim, and that would consume two weeks' time. It was a matter for the Land Office and not for this Court. Without a decision on the part of the Court, it adjourned to 1 o'clock.]

AFTERNOON.

The Court decided that the question relative to the ownership of the gate and fence need not be put.

Mr. Green continued—Mr. Jenkins had used the water from this well since about the time Mr. Lane's family came upon the premises, by going through this gate, but had used it in some way ever since I came to work for Jenkins; on the 25th of May was the first I ever heard Gen. Lane object to our getting water; he said we must go in the other way, at the front gate; think Lane has been there with his family nearly two months; Jenkins had used a stile in the passage-way to the well, until Mr. Nute, a neighbor, obstructed it; Jenkins then made the gate to accommodate him to the well; this route by the gate gave Lane less inconvenience than the other, as it was not as far across his garden that way; Lane's family were in the house when the gate was made, and made no objections until the 25th, as stated; this gate is on the back side of the lot, and it is part of the inclosure that separates the field occupied by Jenkins, from the yard occupied by Lane.

Cross examined—I have been working for Mr. Jenkins since the 9th of January; am living there now; came from Montgomery County, N. Y., to Kansas; was not acquainted with Jenkins before; came from the town of Florida, N. Y.; left one year ago last April; I got some water at the well the day before Jenkins was killed, and did not break the gate down when I first went to it; there was no other gate as near; from the well to the front gate, may be over fifty feet; about the same distance from the back gate to the well; from the well to the gate on the north side, may be thirty or forty feet; from this gate that was broken down, to Jenkins' house, may be twenty rods; from the front gate to Jenkins' house, may be twenty-one or twenty-two rods; it is probably two or three rods nearer to the well through the back gate than through the front gate; I did not go near the front gate the day Jenkins was shot, nor near the side gate; I never went to the east gate or the north gate when after water; there is a fence in front of Jenkins' house about four feet from it; it is all an open space between the front of Jenkins' house and the front of Lane's inclosure; Jenkins laid down the revolver the day he was shot, and asked me to take it; he was working at a Sharpe's rifle also, and I think he loaded it; he did not tell me to do anything with the pistol; he only said "Take it;" I had been ordered that morning to not come on Lane's place again; it was between seven and eight o'clock; a few moments after I told Jenkins of it; we went to town together; I came back in about half an hour; Jenkins did not go back with me; the first I saw of him afterwards, was when he was firing off the pistol after dinner; in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards we started for water; the sound of a pistol could be heard at Lane's from Jenkins' house; they are in sight of Jenkins' yard at Lane's house; Jenkins said he wanted to go along and protect me, also that Lane did not want to hurt me; when he was firing the pistol and loading it he did not say what he was going to do with it, neither did he say what he should do with the rifle; the day before he wanted me to go into Lane's house and ask for the well key; he said if I got it would be all well, but that he was going to get water peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must; I did not go in for the key; I did not tell Lane's family what Jenkins said; I broke the gate down because it was too unhandy lifting water over the fence; it was about four feet high; Lane did not forbid my coming on the place till I broke the gate down; Mr. Jenkins used the axe the day we went there for breaking down the gate and he passed through first; I followed close to him until he was shot; after handing him his hat at the fence I ran to catch up with him; my pistol was in the waist of my pants; had on a coat, but the pistol might have been seen; I fired it off once in the yard; fired nearly north; attempted to fire it again; it snapped but did not go off; tried to cock it again but it would not revolve; I fired after Lane had fired; Lane was about north from me; did not point the pistol at him until Lane had fired; did not burst a cap or fire the pistol till after Lane fired; think I drew my revolver about the time Lane pointed his gun at Jenkins; did not see young Jenkins after I went into the yard till Jenkins fell; he then came running in from the gate; Dufer was standing about one rod from the gate on the out side; we were all in sight of Lane; probably half an acre is inclosed by Lane's fence; from Lane's yard a person could be seen all the way coming from Jenkins; it is a regularly laid off garden walk from Lane's front door to the east gate; the well is 20 or 25 feet from Lane's front door; is no walk from the well to the back gate, only what is made by walking over it after water; don't think Lane said the day before when he forbid my going there, "That he didn't want me to travel over the plowed ground;" have never stated to any person that if my pistol had gone off, Lane would never have shot Jenkins; don't know as Lane said, "For God's sake stop," or words to that import, nor have I said so since to any one; think the rifle Jenkins took out was fired on the occasion, but don't know by whom; thought I heard a report after Jenkins was shot, but am not positive; did not hear a report of a pistol or gun before Lane fired; when we left the house Jenkins walked forward, then Henry Jenkins, then myself, then Mr. Dufer, all in single file; nothing was arranged beforehand as to who should go into the yard first; we all went without any arrangement or agreement at all; I requested no one to go with me; I did tell Henry Jenkins to take the axe; I wanted it to break open the gate; I took the revolver because my life had been threatened; I went to get water, and we were determined to get it at any hazard; a short time before we went over that day, Gaines Jenkins sent a message by Henry Jenkins to Gen. Lane; the four were at Jenkins' house then; this was five or ten minutes before we went over; I did not hear the message stated; Henry started towards Lane's house, and I think he was there; he returned soon, and in my presence gave Mr. Jenkins the reply; It was, "Tell Mr. Jenkins to keep out of my yard," or words to that effect; I heard nothing about "for God Almighty's sake," or any such term in the answer; I have said, since Jenkins was shot, that Jenkins sent Lane word on that day, that he was coming over after water, and that he wanted him, Lane, to wait for him, or to be there; I think that statement was the truth; I did not state also that Jenkins requested Lane to be ready for him; I did not state, at the house of Edmund Munroe, that on that day Mrs. Jenkins tried to persuade Mr Jenkins not to go over, and that Jenkins said Gen. Lane was a d—d coward, and wouldn't shoot, or language to that effect; when standing at the window of Mr. Jenkins' house, shortly after he was killed, I did not say that Jenkins sent a message to Lane that he would have water by some means, and that if he refused, he would kill him or run him off the claim; when Jenkins entered the yard through the gate that was broken down, he did not state to me or those with me, "Come on, boys, let us kill the d—d rascal," or words to that effect; and I have never so stated; I have never stated that I snapped two caps before Lane fired his gun; I have never stated that I fired my pistol just as Lane fired his gun; I did not tell Sheriff Walker when he came to arrest me, that if my pistol had gone off Lane would never have killed Jenkins; I have never told any person that all of the party that went with Jenkins were armed; we went to the well to get water, peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must; I did not tell Sheriff Walker when he came to arrest me that we went there to get water or have a fight; I had a conversation with Simon Ritter the day after Jenkins was killed, in front of his store in Lawrence, relating to the affair; think I then said that if Jenkins had not been so wrathy I should have gone ahead, and Lane would not have shot you, and Jenkins would have had a chance to pop Lane; think I also said I would have popped him any how, if my cap had not burst; Mr. Ritter said I had better not tell it out, for I would have to be sworn; I replied that I did not expect to tell it to those that would blow it out; Mr. Jenkins appeared to be—as to sobriety—perfectly sober on that day, as I had always seen him; don't know but I told Rev. Mr. Nute that after Jenkins broke the gate down he seemed to lose all control of himself; he was very angry after he entered the gate; have not stated that Jenkins entered the yard with the axe in his hand; Lane was not walking backwards when he fired, but took his position in the path and kept it; just before he fired he told Jenkins not to advance another step; Lane after firing stood two or three seconds, and was just turning when I fired.

The Court here adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

RANDOLPH.

Miscellaneous Items.

A letter dated Holly Springs, Miss., May 28, states that quite an excitement was prevailing, caused by an elopement, on the night of the 26th ult., of three young men of that place, with as many young ladies, all students of the Female College. As soon as the discovery was made by the faculty the telegraph was brought into use, to try to head the young folks. Memphis, and several other towns in Tennessee, connected with Holly Springs by railroad, were telegraphed to, but too late—the lovers had gotten too far a start to be overtaken and stopped even by lightning. A dispatch was received from Summerville, Tenn., saying that the runaways had arrived there safely, and were all married.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided an important Bank case; that of the Atlantic *vs.* the Merchant's Bank. Several years ago, Mr. Thomas Hooper, then Teller of the Merchants' Bank, obtained of the Teller of the Atlantic Bank, Mr. Ward, $25,000 in the bills of the Atlantic Bank, for which he gave a certified check. These bills were used to make good his account with the Merchants' Bank, and were found entire in his trunk after he committed suicide. The Merchants' Bank, however, refused to redeem the check or return the bills. The decision of the Court is in favor of the Atlantic Bank, with interest, in all about $30,000.

Samuel Russell, a well-known citizen of Madison, N. Y. a fortnight ago last Saturday, left Buffalo, saying to the master of a boat which he chartered that he was going to Indiana, and should be back in three days, and engaging the boat to wait to for his return. His family knew that he was going to Indiana to collect $1,000 of a miller in that State. This man, on being telegraphed to, has answered that Russell had called on him, and that he had paid him the $1,000, and that he said he was going to Illinois. His family has no knowledge of any intention on his part to visit Illinois, or that he had any business there. It is feared he has been murdered.

Mr. Baugh, residing near Strong River, Smith County, Miss., about a month ago, was boring for water in the piney woods, and when he had bored about 40 feet, "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring and waited to see what would come of it. He placed a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far, no diminution of its force has been discovered.

At Victory, Cayuga County, a terrible tragedy occurred on Tuesday week. Two sons of Chauncey Cramer, occupying a farm in company, had a dispute concerning some money received for board. The one claimed the whole, and the other a half. Defiance and threats ensued. The younger threatened to whip the older, when the latter offered the former fifty cents if he would do it, at the same time throwing the money at his feet. A squabble ensued, when the elder ripped open the abdomen of the other with a pocket knife. The wound was fatal.

On the 1st of July next, the debt of the United States will amount to about $65,000,000, including the loan of $20,000,000 recently authorized by Congress. Taking into consideration the present state of the Treasury, and the probable extent of receipts during the ensuing year, it is improbable that any payments will be made until after the next fiscal year, ending July, 1859.

The Alumni of Union College meet on the fourth Wednesday of July. The order of exercises for the day will be, an address by the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, Chancellor of the University of Michigan. A poem by Alfred B. Street, State Librarian of New-York. An oration by C. P. Shaw, of the Senior Class, &c.

The Post-Office Department decides that the postage on a letter to or from Canada, not weighing over half an ounce, is *ten cents*, which can be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender; but if the former it must be prepaid *in full*, no notice being taken of part payments.

The flour-mill of Bills, Thayer & Usher, at Troy, N. Y., was set on fire and consumed on Monday. It was built in 1790. Loss $40,000. Insured, among others, in the following New-York Companies: Howard, Arctic, Washington, and Corn Exchange.

At the recent Common Pleas in Mahoning County, Ohio, Anthony Howell was found guilty of selling liquor to be drank on the premises where sold, and was fined $50 and costs, and sent to jail twelve days.

Michigan papers—the Ann Arbor *Argus*, *Free Press*, Livingston *Democrat*, and Lansing *State Journal*, complain about the bad fare given to the students of the State Agricultural College.

The famous case of the "Back Bay Lands" (near Roxbury, Mass.,) has been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court against Roxbury and in favor of the Commonwealth.

A meeting of the citizens of Rome, Geo., was held on the 10th inst., to consider the practicability of opening the Coosa River to Wetumpka, Ala., so as to give uninterrupted navigation to Mobile.

The Governor of Louisiana, by proclamation, orders all vessels to be quarantined that come from Havana, Matanzas, Rio Janeiro, and Vera Cruz.

The burnt steamer *Pennsylvania*, when she left New-Orleans, had on board about 100 cabin passengers, and over 200 deck passengers.

A Mission Chapel has been erected by the young men of Chicago.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, June 24.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 271, 277, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 18, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 346, 218. *Part II.*—Nos. 253, 254, 255, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 284, 287, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 347.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 244½, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 226, 226½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Betts.

The jury in the case of Antonio Capelli this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Tito Ruffil and George Louis, charged with counterfeiting, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

THE PAUDEEN MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury, unable to Agree, are Discharged—Cunningham to be Released on $10,000 Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning, the Jury in the Cunningham trial came into Court, and in response to the call of the Clerk, the Foreman stated that they were unable to agree, and that their last ballot was the same as the first. They had then been out twenty hours. The Recorder asked them if there was any probability of their agreeing; the Foreman replied that there was not. They were consequently discharged. They stood seven for manslaughter in the third degree, one for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and four for acquittal.

Counsel for Cunningham then moved for his admittance to bail. The Recorder fixed the amount at $10,000. Mr. William Marrin, No. 25 John-street, Brooklyn, became his bondsman.

James Smith was tried for robbery in the first degree, and acquitted.

Charles S. Buker, a boy, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of Edmund S. Miller, worth $500, was acquitted.

Edward Lilly, the confidence man, who operated so extensively on Mr. Daniels, the Florida merchant, in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty.

Henry Slauch, a tailor, residing in Elm street, was tried on two counts; one for grand larceny, and the other for receiving stolen goods. In the month of April two women went into A. T. Stewart's store, and stole some silk. This silk, two weeks afterwards, was found in the possession of the prisoner. The Jury, after some deliberation, found him guilty of receiving stolen goods. The Recorder will sentence him on Saturday. In the meantime, he is allowed to procure references as to previous character, which will have great weight on the extent of his punishment.

William Bowen pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, by means of a spurious $100 bill on the "City Trust and Banking Company." He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Mulligan pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

Roger Devine pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be counterfeit. Sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned till to-day, when the case of Leroy Rusher, for the murder of McCarthy, will be taken up.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACCIDENT AT THE NOVELTY WORKS.—JOHN HIGGINS, a young man employed at the Novelty Works, accidentally fell from the top of a large boiler upon which he was at work, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Dirt and the Docks.

Numerous complaints having been made of the filthy condition of the docks on the East and North Rivers, the General Superintendent of Police directed his special aid to make a tour around and report their condition at the earliest moment. Mr. BREVOORT concluded his labors on Saturday, and submitted the following report, which will be laid before the Police Commissioners at their next meeting, and also the Grand Jury:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, &c.:

SIR: In compliance with your directions to me to examine the condition of the wharves and piers, with a view of reforming their sanitary condition, I beg leave respectfully to report,

That I procured a boat from the Harbor Police Station at Whitehall, and proceeded up the North River and carefully examined every pier and basin as far up as Thirty-seventh-street. Many of the docks I found in a most filthy and disgraceful condition, covered with human excrement from one end to the other. The worst of this class is situated directly opposite the Washington Market, and is used for a dumping-ground; and in addition to the night-soil, which is to be found in great abundance, there is an immense quantity of street-manure rotting and fermenting in the sun, and throwing off its poisonous malaria in every direction, filling the air for a great distance with a stench almost insupportable. There are three dumping-grounds of this description on the North River, but this is by far the worst, on account of its location. This manure should at once be dumped into lighters and removed from the city, and never be suffered to accumulate again.

The other difficulty, in my opinion, never can be effectually eradicated until suitable accommodations have been made to supply the necessities of the great floating population of the City.

I would most respectfully suggest that this could be effected by causing cabinets of convenience to be erected over the mouths of the sewers within a few feet of their entrance to the river which, in every instance except three, are located at the bulkhead, or end of the basin, between the piers. These structures should be built of iron, and have a lamp so adjusted in the top as to reflect its light both outside and inside of the building; and alongside should be a free hydrant for the use of the public. As it now is, the poor emigrant may travel in vain from the Battery to Harlem without once slaking his thirst unless he goes into some vile rumshop to obtain it, and then he is too apt to take some less wholesome beverage.

Between the Battery and Thirty-seventh-street I counted seventeen groups of men and boys bathing. Their nude forms were exposed without the slightest effort at concealment from the hundreds that were constantly passing. In many instances these naked rascals would use indecent gestures to companies as they were passing up and down the river in steamboats. This nuisance could be stopped by a general order to arrest all who were thus outraging all the laws of common decency.

The Harbor Police have been subjected to much embarrassment in consequence of some of the docks having sluiceways under them sufficiently large to allow a boat to pass under them, and thus hide themselves to evade pursuit.

I notice, also, that the piers on their river ends are not numbered. This should be corrected, because on the river you have not the same facilities to inform yourself that you have on land.

There is one more difficulty that ought to be corrected, and that is the present arrangements of the reflecting lights on the piers. As they are now situated they throw a strong light directly down the docks, in such a way as to expose our boats to the river thieves, whilst they lay in comparative security. The lights should be on the end of the pier, leading towards the river.

Before closing this report I beg leave to add that if the boats are not provided with awnings you will hear of sunstrokes among the men in less than a week.

SAMUEL BREVOORT, Aid.

The Passengers and Crew of the Brig I. Beurmann Safe.

The ship *Spartan*, which came into collision with the brig *Isabella Beurman* on the 17th inst., in a dense fog, and afterwards lowered away her whale boats and took the passengers and crew from the sinking vessel, has, no doubt, arrived at New-Bedford or Nantucket and safely landed her shipwrecked passengers. We may soon expect a detailed account of the disaster. The *Spartan* is a whaling ship of 333 tons, belongs to Nantucket, and is owned by Messrs. GARDNER & CHASE. She is commanded by Captain TURNER, and sailed for the Pacific July 3, 1854, and has consequently been absent four years. She was last heard from on the 29th of July, 1857, cruising off Paita, and then had 1,020 barrels sperm and 900 barrels whale oil on board.

WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A German, with a shaven face, about 21 or 22 years of age, is imposing on the public. His plan is to send a message to the lady of the house desiring to see her. When she makes her appearance, he produces a book containing many hundred autographs, purporting to be signed by ladies of the City, recommending a particular gum or glue for repairing broken furniture. His way of procedure may be illustrated by one instance, out of many. He called at No. 31 St. Mark's place, on Monday last, and stated to the lady of the house that he was sent by her husband to repair some broken articles of furniture. The lady took him to a room on the second floor to make some repairs. He utterly failed to do so, and immediately grew insolent and demanded money. His conduct became so outrageous, that assistance had to be procured for his expulsion. His cement proved to be merely hog's lard.

Police Intelligence.

BELLICOSE EFFECTS OF LAGER BIER.—A party of German musicians went on Tuesday to the upper end of the island, and spent the day practicing on their brass instruments, singing national songs, eating bolognas and drinking lager bier. The lager made them very noisy. On returning to the City, they stopped at the lager bier saloon of Henry Alias, No. 181 West Thirty-seventh-street, to take a "top-off drink." The "top-off drink" made them bellicose. They soon commenced a general onslaught on everybody else in the room. Knives, tumblers, decanters and everything they could lay hands on, were thrown about the place. Several were seriously injured; none of the assailed party escaped without being more or less cut and bruised. The Twentieth Ward Police soon heard of the affair, and hurried to the place. Three of the musicians, through whom the lager made the most violent spiritual manifestations, were arrested and taken to the Station-house. The names of the arrested parties are, Peter Ikley, John Ikley and Conrad Lang.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A BAR-TENDER.—At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning a serious altercation took place between Jas. McCaffin, bar-tender in groggery No. 57 West-street, and Joseph Rice, a sailor. Rice called for a drink, drank it down with eager gusto, but when called upon to settle up, refused to do so. The bar-tender immediately collared his customer and marched him into the street, and, by way of a parting salutation, gave him a smart rap over the head with a club. Rice immediately seized a cart-rung, ran into the saloon, and attacked the bar-tender, striking him several violent blows over the head. The Police of the Ward speedily arrested Rice, and he was locked up for examination. McCaffin was taken to the Hospital, and it is believed his injuries will prove fatal.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two well-dressed women, giving their names as Mary Smith and Ann Shields, on Monday afternoon went into the store of Joseph Black, No. 302 Second-avenue, under pretence of purchasing. While overhauling the goods, Mary Smith tucked a piece of silk under her shawl and marched off with it. Mr. Black kindly expostulated with the lady for her bold appropriation of his property, and after regaining possession of the goods, concluded the lesson by giving the two women in charge of an officer. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters, their daguerreotypes added to the "Rogues' Gallery," after which they were conveyed before a Police magistrate. Mary Smith was locked up to answer a charge of grand larceny, and her companion was set free.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Mary Smith, an Irish woman, with a rough but honest-looking visage, who says she resides at No. 44 Elizabeth-street, and scrubs and washes for a living, preferred a complaint, yesterday, against Antoine Bursch, a German, charging him with defrauding her out of $100. The money, according to her story—the savings of several years—she was induced by Bursch to loan to him for the purpose of speculating in liquors. Bursch promised to pay her handsomely for the use of it, and to return the whole amount in a month. Allured by the promise of gain, she gave him her money, and he gave her the slip. The accused was arrested and locked up in the Tombs for trial. None of the money was recovered.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Two Policemen of the Fifteenth Ward at an early hour Tuesday morning discovered two young fellows, who were attempting to break into a house in Brevoort-place. The officers laid hands on the youthful operators and marched them off to the Station-house. On the prisoners were found a bunch of false keys, chisels, matches, candles and every requisite for a successful "crack." The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, but the circumstantial evidence was not deemed sufficiently potent to warrant their commitment.

BILLY MULLIGAN ARRESTED.—Billy Mulligan, the noted pugilist, expelled from California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested yesterday morning in Broadway for the assault he committed on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel upon Mr. Hiram N. Reed, one of the leading members of the Committee. He was taken before the Recorder, and held to bail to answer the charge.

Mayor's Office.

Charles Hauesh, of No. 252 Delancy-street, and Francis S. Tilger and James Anderson, both of No. 52 Sheriff-street, policy dealers, were taken before the Mayor on Tuesday morning, by Officers McLean and Hall. Anderson was committed to answer in default of $500 bail. Tilger and Hauesh promised to vend policy tickets no more, were reprimanded by His Honor, and discharged.

John Stuercke and James Kerr were yesterday fined $2 each, by the City Marshal, for violating the City ordinance by which they are required to have their wagons properly numbered and lettered.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, June 23, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22, 1858.

Yards.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3778	3905	34	778	767	352
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	104	58	62	4410	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	58	65	74	3097	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	36	63	46	729	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	3778	4503	220	960	9003	352
Last week	2570	3115	132	858	7087	356

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....3,133

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1119	......	......	......	352
Hudson River Railroad	1094	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Boats	725	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	35	34	778	767	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R.R.	140	......	......	......	......
On Foot	......	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	901	Missouri	—
New-York	91	Pennsylvania	228
Illinois	2,084	Texas	—
Kentucky	215	Connecticut	—
Indiana	318	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	72	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending June 22, amount to 1,504 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending June 23, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	2,507
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	248
By Albany propellers	2,140
By Hudson River Railroad	488
Total	5,383

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, June 23, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,556	Horses	16
Hogs	3,288	Lambs	48
Sheep	2,033	Calves	141
Total			8,082

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1¼c.@1½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	10¼c.@10½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@—	9¾c.@10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports beeves at 8c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8½c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A glance at the figures above, will go far to tell the story of prices at Forty-fourth-street to-day—3,905 cattle at one market, and 4,503 received in the City in one short week! And this in the height of the strawberry season, when a plate of this delicious fruit in prospect as a dessert, wonderfully diminishes the appetite for solid beef. During no week this year or the last, has been witnessed such a rush of bullocks to this market. The largest previous receipts this year, came in the first week in January, numbering 3,796; the largest last year, 4,332, arrived during the week ending Aug. 19. In our last report, and in the previous one, we endeavored to warn owners of cattle against getting excited over a chance short supply and advance in price, advising them that an over-stock was pretty sure to follow; but cattle-raisers are willingly led by those whose self-interest leads them to destroy confidence in the reports of "New-York Papers." Some of them will by-and-by learn that faithful reports of uninterested persons are precisely what they need. The result in the market to-day, exactly verifies our statements for two weeks past, in regard to what fluctuations may be looked for in the receipts of cattle.... Sales commenced yesterday at ¾c. decline from last week. This morning no owners thought of asking within 1c. ₱ ℔. of last Wednesday's current rates, and prices went down—down—down until night kindly came on and stopped operations. We pity owners—not, however the speculators, who grew excited by their profits last week and rushed Westward to buy up droves on the way, and got sorely bit in the operation. They ought to have known better. Perhaps the one, two or five hundred dollars loss on single droves may rub off the gums from their eye-teeth a little....A few tip-top animals may have reached 9¾c. ₱ ℔., net, though not a great number of even the better grades found purchasers at over 9c., if a just estimate of weights be taken into the reckoning....There were numerous country buyers on hand to-day, luckily for themselves as well as for the owners of cattle. Some drovers took their cattle from the yards to pasture until a better prospect warrants bringing them in again. But for these two causes, the market would have been even more flat, if possible. Butchers bought freely to-day, thus curtailing the demand for next week, which must under any circumstances be small....About 1,300 cattle went East from Albany this week; the knowing ones got an inkling of what might be expected to-day, and offered their stock at Albany at such rates as to tempt the Boston and Providence buyers to purchase quite liberally. We give, in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
78	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
42	N. Y.	A. M. Van. Cleef	Geo. Ayrault.
42	Ind.	C. Hays	Geo. Ayrault.
82	O &Ill.	W. Florence	Owner.
61	Ohio	S Smith	Owner.
133	Ill.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
111	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
145	Ill.	White & Packard	Mead & Holcomb.
94	Ill.	J. T. Newman	C. W. Conger.
72	Iowa	J. Long	C. W. Conger.
119	Ill.	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
33	Ohio	W. Florence	M. Dalton.
47	Ky.	Scott & Co.	Budlong & Eastman.
33	Ill.	T. J. Darnell	J. Miller.
33	Ind.	— Bane	J. Miller.
90	Ill.	R. Paddock	Gillett & Toffey.
45	Ind.	— Cunningham	Gillett & Toffey.
24	Ill.	Gillett & Toffey	Owners.
99	Ill.	J. Bush	Westheimer & Bro.
60	Ky.	J. A. Burford	Westheimer & Bro.
69	Ind.	J. Flynn	Owner.
99	Ohio	Seldonridge & Scott	W. Belden.
76	Ind.	S. McKee	Allerton & Myers.
115	Ill.	A. Allerton	Owner.
32	Ohio	S. Hopkins	M. Phillips.
69	Ohio	J. Long	Allerton & Myers.
49	Ind.	J. Tillett	Allerton & Myers.
96	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
48	Ohio	T. M. Vail	Owner.
17	Ohio	Vail & Wing	T. M. Vail.
27	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
103	Ill.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
113	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
33	Ill.	R. Caldwell	W. H. Harris.
60	Ill.	Piatt & Co.	W. H. Harris.
81	Ohio	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
45	Ky.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
41	Penn.	B. Seldonridge	Owner.
91	Ill.	Wm Van Dyck	Owner.
30	Ohio	Renick & Delano	D. Barnes.
32	Ky.	B. Bartram	Owner.
22	Ill.	J. C. Bone	White & Son.
80	Ill.	M. Conkle	B. Bartram.
138	Ohio	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
87	Ky.	B. Buddeth	Budlong & Eastman.
22	Ill.	S. D. Haring	Owner.

Alexander & Crum contributed 78 Illinois steers, of only medium flesh, which J. A. Merritt averaged nearly 9c., rated 650 ℔s. net.

Geo. Ayrault sold 42 fat still cattle for A. M. Van Cleef, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at an average of 9c.; a few of the best brought 9½c. Also, 42 Indiana cattle for C. Hayes, at 8c.@9c. These were rather thin Western Indiana stock.

Gillett & Toffey sold for R. Paddock 113 fine Illinois steers, rated 700 ℔s. net. at 7¾c.@9c. A few of them were sold at Bergen at similar rates. Also, for Cunningham, 45 Indiana steers at 8½c.@9c. These were rather light, but nice steers.

Valentine & Martin, on their own account, 133 fairish Illinois cattle, weighing 725 ℔s., at 8c.@9c.

Alexander & Virgin contributed 224 Illinois steers, which were divided between R. Murray and S. Ulery. Murray's lot were nice, tidy steers, rated 600 ℔s., net, which ran out at 8½c.@9½c. Ulery's were a trifle heavier, of similar quality, and brought about the same price.

Mead & Holcomb sold for White & Packard 145 fair cattle, from McLean County, Ill., estimated weight 700 ℔s. They averaged about 9c. The owners thought the present a pretty hard market for a first attempt. M. & H. sold 14 of C. K. Warner's cattle at about $80 ₱ head. They were, fat but rather clumsy, weighing about 900 ℔s.

J. T. Newman brought in 94 fine Illinois cattle, which ranked favorably with the best droves of to-day. Allerton & Conger were trying to average them at 9c. on 675 ℔s. weight. Valentine & Disbro took six of the choice at 9¼c. buyer, 9c. seller.

W. Florence forwarded 33 pretty fair Ohio steers, weighing about 650 ℔s., which M. Dalton sold at 8½c.

Scott & Co. contributed 47 fine Kentucky Durhams, fed by J. Scott & Co., of Bourbon County; home weight, 1,645 ℔s. gross. Budlong & Eastman were averaging them at about 9c. C. Gwire took ten at $82 each, and I. Anderson five at $78, each of which was about 9c.

J. H. Williams bought of H. Jacoby, at Albany, 103 good Ohio steers, weighing about 750 ℔s. Although he sold them to-day at 9c.@9½c., he was not able to make a commission out of them.

Seldonridge & Scott had 99 fairish Ohio Cattle on sale by W. Belden, who ran them out at about 9c. on 700 ℔s. weight.

Allerton & Myers, for S. McKee, 76 prime cattle from Putnam Co., Ind., home weight 1,460 ℔s. These cost 3¾c. in Indiana, and were brought here and sold at an expense of about $12 ₱ head. They averaged about 9c. to-day.

This lot was intended for the last market, but owing to the freshit on the Wabash River, they were not able to reach here in season. The same parties sold 115 cattle bought by A. M. Allerton in Illinois, which were pretty good beef, though somewhat rough, at 8¾c., rated 750 ℔s. net. These were also intended for last market.

C. G. Teed sold 95 of Bryant's cattle at an average of near $68 ₱ head, or about 9c. on 700 ℔s. weight.

T. M. Vail bought 48 Ohio cattle of J. Mace at $76 ₱ head. They were choice animals, rated 800 ℔s. net, which Vail sold at 9½c.@¾c.

B. Seldonridge brought in 41 choice animals from York County, Penn. They were scarcely second to any in the yards to-day—net weight 850 ℔s.—and they brought from 9c.@9¾c. W. Lalor took 8 at $86 25 each. W. Moore bought 10 of them at $83 each, or 9½c. ₱ ℔.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Our figures show an increase in numbers of near 100 head over the receipts of last week. There is also a more buoyant feeling and signs of returning life to the trade. One cause of this is owing to the high price which Beef brought last week, thus making a market for the fattest of the distillery cows, whose places now have to be filled with fresh ones.

Allerton reports receipts of 34 fresh Cows, which sold with difficulty at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market is not improving perceptibly. A few of the best bring $50@$60. Sales slow, with only a shade of improvement.

Browning reports receipts of 55 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. The market is improving somewhat.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 65 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports receipts of 63 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few extra animals at $50@$55. There is a decided improvement in the cow market, and the stables are buying more freely.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

Veals are plenty and scarcely as high as last week. The warm weather and falling off in the price of Beef affect the sale of Calves.

Allerton reports receipts of 778 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c. Some of the finest bring 6½c. They are more plenty, and sell lower than last week. We noticed a lot of very fair Calves at 5¼c.

Browning reports receipts of 62 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. The demand is very good and Calves sell well.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 74 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'Brien reports receipts of 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and a few at 6½c. gross. Trade tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The several sheep markets have been abundantly supplied during the past week. The gain over the previous week is near 2,000 head. Prices have fallen from 25c@75c. ₱ head, according to quality. Mutton is now selling in the market at 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔., by the carcass. Less for that which is not entirely fresh.

Allerton reports receipts of 767 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4½c., gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head for Lambs. The market is more than supplied, and both sheep and lambs are lower, with slow sales.

Browning reports receipts of 4,410 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@4½c. ₱ ℔., gross. Market overstocked, and sales slow, at lower figures. It takes good sheep to bring 9c., net weight. Stock mostly from Ohio. Receipts for Monday and Tuesday were 1,984 head.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 3,097 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and for extra animals $8@$10 ₱ head.

O'Brien reports receipts of 729 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGraw & O'Brien were as follows:

151 Sheep	$661 28	65 Sheep & Lambs	296 25
110 Sheep	451 00	50 Lambs	200 00
109 Sheep	363 25	32 Lambs	164 00
75 Sheep	242 00	—	—
85 Stove Sheep	180 63	677 Sh'p & Lambs	$2,558 41

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending June 23.

Stephenson & Bowles report sales of 944 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $4 62 ₱ head.

Thos. C. Larkin reports sales as follows:

81 Sheep at	$276 88	32 Lambs at	$153 50
32 Sheep at	126 50	115 Sheep at	459 50
76 Sheep at	267 00	160 Sheep at	642 00
31 Lambs at	146 64	34 Lambs at	165 00
43 Sheep at	192 25	33 Lambs at	78 00
48 Lambs at	222 50	65 Sheep at	257 00
22 Sheep at	84 62		
762			$3,071 39

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of 1,703 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

50 Sheep and Lambs	$216 75
52 Sheep and Lambs	240 50
52 Sheep and Lambs	240 50
41 Sheep and Lambs	180 00
61 Sheep and Lambs	268 50
34 Sheep and Lambs	146 00
25 Sheep and Lambs	118 50
25 Sheep and Lambs	93 25
49 Sheep and Lambs	196 00
379 Sheep and Lambs	1,412 66
39 Sheep and Lambs	144 00
23 Sheep and Lambs	86 50
873 Sheep and Lambs	3,666 60

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street: and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts continue large, and the market is still depressed. Prices are about as last week, or 4½c.@4¾c., gross, for prime corn Hogs. There are a large number on the market unsold, with but little prospect of any improvement in price.

Allerton reports receipts of 352 Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 1,504 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now worth $4 50@$4 90 ₱ cwt., gross.

Van Brunt & Watrous, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	4⅜@4⅝	Corn-fed	5⅝@5⅞
Distillery	4⅛@4¼	Distillery	5⅛@5⅜

Market depressed.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	4⅜@4⅝	5⅝@5¾
Light Corn Hogs, prime	4⅜@4⅝	5⅝@5¾
Distillery Hogs, heavy	4 @4¼	5½@5¾
Mast Hogs	3¾@4	5 @5¼
Stock Hogs	4 @4¼	— @—

Market overstocked, with about 4,000 unsold. Arrivals heavy and demand very light. Prices tending downwards.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls	—	39	—
Flour, bbls	5,492	821	5,061
Wheat, bushels	51,770	—	707
Wheat, bags	—	—	1,157
Corn, bushels	4,900	—	23,196
Corn, sacks	—	—	1,005
Oats, bushels	5,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	121	634
Whisky, bbls	140	—	385

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,496 bbls., including 830 bbls. Pots, and 666 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, 32c.@33c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—The market continues quiet, and prices are essentially unchanged for both foreign and domestic.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic. 26c.@27c.; Adamantine, at 17c.@18c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio continues in lively demand, for consumption, at buoyant prices. The transactions to-day, include 3,019 bags, ₱ *Anna*, (a re-sale by a speculator to the trade,) on terms not disclosed; with 500 bags, in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c ₱ ℔. Sales were also reported of 300 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c.; and 50 St. Domingo, at 10c. ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Is generally quiet, yet quoted firm. New Sheathing, 26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19½c.@21c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 21c.@22c.; Braziers', 31c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is fair, at full prices, with sales reported of about 1,700 bales. Our available supply is now about 82,350 bales, against 56,500 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12⅜	12½	12½	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 45c.@50c., for Western, and 40c.@44c for Southern, ₱ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 75 ₱ box.

FISH—The available supply of all kinds is moderate. The general demand, however, is tame, though prices lean in favor of buyers. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 50 ₱ cwt; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12@$12 25; No. 2, small size and medium, $11@$11 25 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Pickled Salmon, $20@$32 ₱ tc. and $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@$9 50 for No. 2 ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits renewed vigor to-day. The current receipts are moderate, while the demand is good, and prices favor factors. Sales have been reported of 15,300 bbls., partly to arrive, but chiefly here, within our range.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 95@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied much. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former rates. Sales 1,700 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 37½, for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

FRUIT—The inquiry is very moderate for the leading kinds, including layer Raisins at $2 50 and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ whole box. Leghorn Citron, 16c.@16½c.; Currants, 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. West India fruit continues in fair supply and in demand, including Pineapples, at $8 @$12 ₱ 100, Cocoanuts at $20, and Bananas at $1 25@$1 50, the latter ₱ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales had been made of about 50,000, including ordinary to fair White Western at $1 04@$1 11; very good Red (Winter) Indiana at $1 02½; inferior to prime Milwaukee Club at 88c.@93c.; damaged Chicago Spring at 78c., a few small lots of choice new White Southern at $1 50@$1 60; New Red Southern, $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request and is quoted firmer, with a limited supply of sound lots available. Sales 36,500 bushels at 78c.@74c. for very poor to good mixed Western; 74c.@77c. for inferior to fair White Southern; 74½c.@75c. for straw-color do.; 78c. for Yellow Southern, and 81c. for Round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. 2 000 bushels prime were reported sold at 73c. ₱ bushel, and yesterday, sales were 4,100 bushels. Barley is inactive and nominal, at from 54c.@60c. ₱ bushel. 2,000 bushels Barley Malt changed hands, on private terms. Oats are in demand, and are steady. Western, 44½c @45c.; State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, at 39c.@42c.; Southern, 33c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

Detroit Breadstuffs Trade Statistics.

RECEIPTS

For the week ending June 19.		June 12
Flour, bbls	8,075	4,973
Wheat, bushels	13,890	21,937
Corn, bushels	3,109	4,241
Oats, bushels	2,482	4,022

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales at 45c.@55c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Sales here to-day 160 bales, standard weight, to arrive, at 14¾c., 6 months; and in Boston since Friday last, 759 bales,—including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 300 bales standard at 14c., part to arrive; 50 bales, 2 12½ ℔s. average, at 14c., less 4 ₱ cent.; 287 bales, 2.16@2.18 ℔s. average, supposed at 14½c; 72 bales, 2.20 ℔s. average, at 14½c.; and 50 bales, to arrive, 2.18 ℔s. average, at 14¾c., 6 months.

HEMP—Continues very quiet at old prices in this market. 200 bales Jute were sold, in Boston on landing, at $75 50 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. In St. Louis, during the three days ending with June 18, sales were made of 1,130 bales undressed American, closing with fair to very choice, at from $67@$87 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are in request at steady rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c. Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21½c.@22c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c @21½c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 8½c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 89,850, against 196,757 same time last year, and 101,240 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is fair at former prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@6.; old 2¾c.@3½c. ₱ ℔. 80 bales, last year's crop, changed hands within our range.

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@65c., free, and 53c.@54c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

IRON—Is inactive, and prices tend downward. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, common, at $45@$46 50, and refined at $55@$57 ₱ ton. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 2,000 tons American T Rail, at $44 ₱ ton, half cash and half time. In Philadelphia sales of 3,000 tons American Anthracite Pig were reported, at $19 for No 3, $20 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 1, cash, mostly of the latter description.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 18¾@$1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues in slack demand at languid prices. Foreign Pig at $5 87½@$6; American Pig at $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is in lively demand at buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland—60c. for Common, and 85c.@87c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5½c.; Clinch, 6c. ₱ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has declined 45c., cash, ₱ gallon, with sales of about 600 bbls. Tar $1 75@$2; Pitch, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl. Common Resin has been more sought after at improved prices. The sales include 1,500 bbls., delivered from yard, at $1 60 ₱ 310 ℔s. Other kinds of Resin are quiet, yet quoted steady at $2 75@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Crude is in limited request at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime Whale, and $1 18@$1 22½ for Sperm, ₱ gal. Refined continues quiet at 63c.@68c., for bleached Whale, and $1 25@$1 30 for unbleached Sperm, ₱ gal. Red Oil, 50c.@55c. ₱ gal. Tallow Oil, 9c. Palm Oil, 8½c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Olive Oil, $1@$1 10 ₱ gal., and $2 75@$2 87½ ₱ basket. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is quoted at 65c.@66c. for large and small lots, cash, ₱ gal. Lard Oil 80c.@90c. cash and time, ₱ gal. In New-Bedford, during the week ending with June 21, sales were made of 300 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 22, cash; 1,350 bbls., lying on the wharf, to a manufacturing house, as it run, at $1 18.; 900 bbls Crude Whale at 48c., and 50 bbls. do. at 51c. ₱ gal.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 21, 1858:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
Total	3,938	5,019	11,000
Previously	30,407	133,363	1,258,800
From January 1 to date	34,345	138,382	1,269,800
Same time last year	39,238	183,428	1,739,200

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50, and White at $2 75 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, sales having been reported of 430 bbls. in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50 for Clear; $16 for Thin Mess, and $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are steady, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard is salable and steady; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ₱ ℔. Beef continues in good demand at full rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese quiet at 4c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, June 21, corrects the previously published estimates of the stock of Bacon and Bulk Meat in Cincinnati. The following is the corrected statement:

4,612 hhds. Bacon Sides, equal to ℔s	3,920,000
1,955 hhds. Shoulders	1,955,000
Bulk Sides, loose	2,615,000
Bulk Shoulders	3,575,000
Total	12,065,000

RICE—Sales have been made to-day of 150 tcs., at from $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is quiet at our quotations: Liverpool at 75c.@77c., and fine do. at $1 22½@$1 44 ₱ sack; with Turk's Island at 20c. ₱ bushel. In Boston, sales have been reported of 5,000 hhds. Liverpool coarse has been sold on private terms, supposed at $1 25 ₱ hhd.; and 520 hhds. St. Martin's at about $1 50 ₱ hhd., cash.

SALPETRE—Crude. 8c.@8½; pure refined, 10c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Continue in limited request, and prices are somewhat nominal. The activity in Calcutta Linseed has entirely subsided. The last sale was effected at $1 80 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ₱ ℔., cash less 2 ₱ cent.

SOAP—Sales have been made of 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c., and a small lot here, at 12½c. ₱ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Continue quiet, at previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 55c.@57½c.; Mace, 42½c.@47½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.; Pepper, 8¼c., in bond, and 9c. free; Cloves, 8c.; Jamaica Pimento, 5½c. in bond, and 6c.@6½c. free. Race Ginger, 5c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Are inactive at previous quotations, sales having been confined to 395 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6¼c.@6¾c., and 40 hhds. New-Orleans at 7½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in request, including Stuart's varieties, at from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—8,000 ℔s. prime obtained at 9½c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day resulted satisfactorily; the competition having been animated, prices were well supported. Privately the market lacks activity, but is firm.

TIN—Continues in light demand, at our revised quotations. Banca, 27½c.@28c.; Straits, 27c., ₱ ℔. Plates, ¼ X, $9 62½@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8; Terne, Coke, $7@$7 25; Charcoal, $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ box.

WHALEBONE—Continues quiet at our quotations: Polar, $1 20@$1 25; Small Ochotsk, $1 10@$1 15; Northwest Coast, $1@$1 05; South Sea, 95c.@$1. In New-Bedford, sales were made of 7,000 ℔s. North-west Coast, at $1 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 625 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 4½d.@5d.; 600 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6s.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; some Rice, at 15s. For London and Glasgow, we heard of nothing really new. For Bremen, 200 bales of Cotton, at ½c ₱ ℔.; and 700 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. The latest charters have been: Two vessels from St. John's for Liverpool, deals, £3 15s.; and according to the *Shipping List*, one from Bic to London, about £4; one from New-Orleans to Genoa, Tobacco, $12, and Cotton 1c.; a brig from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, &c., £3 5s.; a bark, 360 tons, from Boston to Marseilles and Smyrna, and back to the United States, four months' voyage, $800 ₱ month, (chartered there;) a brig, 200 tons, to Minatitian and back, Mahogany about $9; one, 173 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1.500; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar 35c., and Molasses $2 50, or if all Molasses $3 50; a schooner from Williamston to Barbadoes, Staves $10 and Shingles $2 50; one to St. Thomas, $1,300; a brig from Pensacola to North side Cuba, Lumber, $9; a bark, 324 tons, from Wilmington to Marseilles and back, a ship from City Point to Liverpool, a bark to Coast of Africa and back, on terms not transpired.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

New-York, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

Naval Stores—During the fore part of the week the arrivals of Spirits Turpentine were very light and the market buoyant, but closes to-day heavy at 48c. Common Resin is scarce and in good demand at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 ℔s. Mediums are in fair request at former prices. Pale and White bring extreme rates. No. 1, $2 50@$5; White and Pale, $6 70@$8 25 ₱ 280 ℔s. Tar and Pitch, $1 75@$2, ₱ bbl.

Oils—Crude Whale is quiet, with sales at the East of 800 bbls. for shipping at 48c. Manufactured continues the same. Crude Sperm is dull, with sales of 300 at the East at $1 18, and 315 bbls. at $1 20. Lard is inactive at declining prices 85c.@90c. Tallow is in request at 9c. ₱ ℔. Palm Oil, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Linseed, 65c.@66c. ₱ gallon.

Tallow—The market, since our last, has been gradually drooping, and melters have been obliged to accept 9½c., at which figures some large lots have been sold, and to-day the market is quiet. The stock in first hands is large.

Billy Mulligan's Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account of the assault, last evening, upon Mr. Webb, by the notorious "Billy Mulligan," at the Metropolitan Hotel, scarcely did justice to the two energetic policemen who were called in to see fair play. Whilst the victim was standing in the presence of his murderous assailant, and calling upon policemen to arrest Mulligan, that gentleman was permitted to walk off unmolested by these two officers, upon the ground that without a warrant they had no right to make an arrest, notwithstanding Mr. Leland, the proprietor of the Hotel, ordered the arrest, and a dozen gentlemen present saw the assault, and Mr. Webb's wounds giving the very best evidence that he had been beaten.

The plain truth of the matter is, that Mr. Mulligan was protected by two or three men of his own stamp and the officers *dared not* make the arrest.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist,
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
OF THE
VILLA LA FRANCE.
At No. 599 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
for the
NEW-YORK CITY TRADE.

In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS for the popular trade, and now offers to the LADIES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Cambria Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Fusher Lace Points,
Pusher Lace Centres,
Black Silk and Net Mantillas,
Black Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Black Silk and Guipure Mantillas.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of 30 days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, to enable him to return to Europe.

M. SYMES,
Per Jean de la Mair,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete:

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES.
ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful assortment of MANTILLAS, of the most approved styles.

REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS.
TRAVELING CLOAKS, RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer,
New-York.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the NEW EXPANSION SKIRT, (120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts, *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING, which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of the only "PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE" in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over 70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES, *with and without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle." These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that have ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

SEERSUCKER, SINSHEW, CRAPES, PONGEES.—Grass Cloth Cambric do. Hdk'fs; figured and plain Camlets; black and colored Lutong; PINE-APPLE DRESS GOODS in colors and black; PINE-APPLE sun, dress and traveling BONNETS; PINE-APPLE Ties and Stocks; Chinese and French FANS, with thousands of other curious and desirable fancy articles from the EAST INDIES and CHINA, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

LADIES—A MAGNIFICENT LOT OF LADIES' and Misses' Summer and Fall styles of Hats and Bonnets, superbly arranged and exquisitely finished, will be sold at below their cost, to close the lot, at Mrs. MELVILLE'S new Show Rooms and Emporium of Fresh Styles, No. 163 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stuart, Lester, and the Company of Wallack's Theatre, beg respectfully to announce that they have tendered a complimentary benefit to MR. THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, as a tribute of their respect and regard, and that they have fixed for this occasion TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at the Academy of Music. The entertainments will embrace both a

MORNING AND EVENING
performance, and will combine
ITALIAN OPERA,
ENGLISH OPERA,
THE DRAMA,
DANCE.

All the artists of distinction at present in the country, almost without exception, have tendered their services for this gratifying occasion, which promises to be one of unequaled brilliancy and attraction.

Tickets may be had from any member of Wallack's Company, at all the principal hotels of the City, and at the Box Office of Wallack's Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MUSICAL
FESTIVAL,
JUNE 27, 1858,
First day, Grand Concert, given by
ALL THE PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS
Of the City of New-York and Neighborhood,
Kindly assisted by
MADAME CARADORI,
MADAME ZIMMERMANN,
MR. PIKANESER,
MR. WEINLICH,
THE NEW-YORK ALLGEMEINER SANGERBUND,
THE NEW-YORK LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
THE NEW YORK ARION SOCIETY,
THE HARMONIA SOCIETY OF HOBOKEN.
For Charitable Purposes.
CONDUCTORS.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMANN,
A. PAUR, E. WEBER,
MAX MARETZEK.
LEADERS.
MR. NOLL, MR. THOMAS.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Oberon"..........C. M. von Weber
2. Chorus—"O Isis and Osiris," from the Magic Flute..........Mozart
BY THE NEW-YORK SANGERBUND.
3. Overture—"Scherzo and Finale"........R Schumann
4. Grand Chorus with full Orchestra Accompaniment. "The Heavens are Telling," from the Creation..........Haydn
BY THE LIEDERKRANZ.
5. "Coronation March," from the Prophete....Meyerbeer
PART SECOND.
BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY,
in D. Minor, No 9 Opus 125, for
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
including, in the last movement, four Solo Vocal Parts and Grand Chorus, by the Liederkranz, Arion, Harmonia, and other Vocal Societies, comprising
OVER 300 VOICES.
The Solo Parts by
Mme. CARADORI
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
M. PIKANESER.
M. WEINLICH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Balcony, Parquette and first tier Boxes	$1 00
Reserved Seats, extra	50
Family Circle	50
Gallery	25

For sale at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; G. Sibell, No. 20 Wall st.; J. Schuberth & Co., No. 98 Spring-st.; Wm Hall & Son, 239 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music, at all of which places seats can be secured.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. Helmsmuller, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, 1858,
will be presented, for the 3d and last time, Pacini's tragic Opera,
SAFFO,
with increased Chorus and Orchestra, extra Band on the Stage, new Costumes, and the following cast:
Saffo..........Signora GAZZANIGA
Climene..........Miss PHILLIPS
Phaon..........Signor BRIGNOLI
Alcandro..........Signor GASSIER
Dirce..........Signorina MORA
Ippia..........Signor BARATINI
Lysimachus..........Signor MULLER
Climene's Damsels, Greek Citizens, Leucadians, Sacred Guards, Musicians, &c.
The scene is laid in Greece at the remote period of the 42d Olympiad.
Max Maretzek..........Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats	$1 50
Second Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

At the request of many out-of town residents,
LA TRAVIATA
will be given on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst.,
when the whole house will be thrown open to the public at the admission of
FIFTY CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fourth Night of the Engagement of the Great Actress,
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
Who will appear THIS EVENING, as
MEG MERRILES,
Supported by the Eminent American Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
as
DANDIE DINMONT.
Mr. John Gilbert.....as.....Dominie Sampson.
THURSDAY—GUY MANNERING.
Meg Merriles..........Miss C. Cushman
Dandie Dinmont..........Mr. E. L Davenport
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Box sheet open at Niblo's Garden, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.
To-morrow—Benefit of Miss CUSHMAN.

FRENCH COMPANY,
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Farewell Benefit of
Mme. ELISA PITRON, before her departure,
THURSDAY, June 24, 1858,
LADIES' BATTLE,
Comedy in 3 acts by Mr. SCRIBE, Mme. E. PITRON as La Comtesse."
LUCIA,
Parodie sung by Il Signor Alfredo Gautier,
A New Vaudeville by the whole company.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager..........A. H. Purdy
THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE RIGHT OF SEARCH
To be followed by the Musical Extravaganza of the
INVISIBLE PRINCE.
DAME TROT.
The whole to conclude with a Farce, entitled
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, June 24,
Will be acted, for the last time this season,
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE,
OR THE DOWNFALL OF THE COUNCIL OF TEN.
After which the Drama, entitled
SAUL SABBERDAY, THE IDIOT SPY.
To conclude with
FAUSTUS.

GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
BY THE HORTICULTURAL AND PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES OF BROOKLYN,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE ATHENÆUM
THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1858.
Music by the celebrated Seventh Regiment Band.
J. B. Noll, Leader.

This being the first entertainment of the kind ever offered to the citizens of Brooklyn, the Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains or expense to make it a pleasant one, and in every respect worthy of the two Societies under whose auspices it is given.

The Floral designs, Statuary, and other decorations, will surpass anything of the kind which has ever been attempted here. The Plants and Flowers, exhibited by the Horticultural Society at their exhibition on the 22d and 23d, will be retained, and used in decorating the Hall on the evening of the 24th.

Only a limited number of tickets will be issued, which may be procured of the following

COMMITTEE.
Luther B. Wyman,
J. W. Degrauw,
L S Burnham,
Charles A. Townsend,
W. M. Newell,
Jas. Hazlehurst,
John Maxwell,
Frederick Sherwood,
W S. Dunham,
Smith J. Eastman,
P K. Weizel,
A. Cook Hull.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The sale of reserved Seats and Tickets for the Grand Concert at the Academy of Music on the 27th of June will commence THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the following ticket offices:

Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
Messrs. J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st.
Messrs. WM. HALL & SON No. 239 Broadway.
Mr. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st.
And at the Academy of Music.

The Stockholders of the Academy of Music have on this occasion kindly resigned their own seats, and those seats will now also be for sale

CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. Helmsmuller, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THURSDAY—In the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the triumphantly-superior National Drama now in the second week of its victorious progress, the far famed, thrilling, novel and interesting JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER; Or, The Boy Martyrs of 1814. JESSIE WHARTON, the Traitor's Daughter, KATE DENIN RYAN; TONEY, an old servant of Mr. Wharton, Mr. H. WATKINS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the interesting melodrama of THE MURDERED FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG, by EDWIN BLANCHARD and his famous DOG. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA VIVARIA the famous Happy Family, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

A GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1858, in the basement of the First Colored Am. Congregational Church, 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., New-York, to assist the same in making a payment of $400 on the main debt of said church that must be paid immediately. The Committee will spare no pains to make this Festival one of the most pleasant and agreeable of the season. There will be three tables set—The first at 7½ o'clock P. M.; the 2d at 9½ o'clock P. M, and the 3d at 12½ P. M.; to accommodate all who may favor us with their company. Tickets of admission 37½ cents. Tickets may be had of the Pastor, in the basement of said church, also at the door.

L TILMON.

WILLIAMSBURG.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL and fair by the ladies of the New-England Congregational Society, at Washington Hall, corner of 4th and South 7th sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 23 and 24.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood..........Proprietor | S. Bleeker..........Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, third week,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,800 FEET LONG
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.
NOTICE.—A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
ANGLO-AFRICAN CIRCUS.
MILESIAN BROTHERS,
LE MARSEILLAISE.
J. W. ADAMS, VOCALIST.
MATT PEEL IN FAVORITE ACTS
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
☞ Will close on Wednesday, June 30. ☜

THE LADIES OF THE GOTHIC M. E. CHURCH will hold a Strawberry Festival and Musical Entertainment in and adjoining the Church, corner Grand and Ewen-sts. Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 23 and 24 1858. Also, at the same time, a beautiful and interesting exhibition of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages illustrated by a new process of Dissolving Views, with Stereoscopic Views, Chromotopic Views, Animated Views, &c., &c. The exhibition of Views, &c., will take place at 4½, 6½ and 8½ o'clock each afternoon and evening Tickets of admission and refreshments, 25 cents; children 12 cents. N. B.—The exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 4½ o'clock, will be especially appropriated to the children. Admission for that one time, 5 cents each.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—June Exhibition, at the Athenæum. This fine display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, will open TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and close on Wednesday, at 11 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admittance 25 cents—members of the Society free. On THURSDAY EVENING, the Grand Floral Promenade Concert takes place, at 8 o'clock Music by the band of the 7th Regiment. Admittance, $1 50 for each person.

NOTICE.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LAdies of the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, near Stanton-st. will give a Strawberry Festival on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 24 and 25. A number of speakers and singers will be present and take part in the exercises. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUGH MILLER'S NEW WORK.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE CRUISE OF THE BETSEY;
Or, a Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides. With Rambles of a Geologist; or, Ten Thousand Miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland.
BY THE LATE HUGH MILLER.

Nearly the whole of a large edition of this work has been exhausted by orders in advance of publication. Nothing need be said of it save that it possesses the same fascination for the reader that characterizes the author's other works.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
THE OLD RED SANDSTONE,
12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

This edition is reprinted from the last Edinburg edition, and contains over one hundred pages of entirely new matter from the pen of Hugh Miller. It contains also several new plates and cuts, and an appendix of new notes, while the old plates have been reëngraved and improved.

New editions of "MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS," "THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS," "FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR," and "FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND," are now ready, and may be had separately, or in uniform sets.

GOULD & LINCOLN,
No 59 Washington st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜ late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—THE ADVERTISER has discovered a new motive power, which is cheap, simple and efficient, alike applicable to the movement of the smallest machinery, or that of the largest manufactories. It is not confined to water courses like hydraulic power, has none of the irregularity and uncertainty of the windmill, or expense and danger of the steam engine. This is no humbug, but will readily be understood by the commonest apprehension. Ill health and pecuniary embarrassments prevent the advertiser from obtaining patents. He wishes to obtain funds sufficient to patent his discovery in this country and the principal States of Europe, and any person who will assist him to do so, he will secure a return of the principal and large interest. Address INVENTOR, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap. It is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft glossy and silky. Found at Dr GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

WILLIAM G DUNNING, LONG AND favorably known as professional landscape gardener, would inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to the orders of those who may desire his services. From his long experience in every department of his business, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Call or address WM. G. DUNNING, No. 66 East 32d st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT FOR SALE—In first-rate order, 16 feet long, fitted up as a pleasure boat, for rowing or sailing; awning, mast and sail cushions, &c. Apply at LAWRENCE'S, late Sherman's, Book-store, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTY-horse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address WARREN, Box No. 164 at this office.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR sale a quantity of second-hand wash-basins, Croton-water faucets, silver plated; together with marble slabs suitable for wash-stands. Also, a quantity of old lead pipe. Apply to J. G. BRIGGS, Brandreth House.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF LAW PAPERS ON TUESday morning supposed to have been in the Park, of no use to any but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscriber, at No. 78 Broadway, 3d floor.

WM. B. BLACKWELL.

FOUND—A HERRING'S SAFE KEY, NUMBER near 16,828. Apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them; they are made various lengths to protect the wrist, and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—MEG MERRILES.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE—SAUL SABBERDAY—FAUSTUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON—Afternoon—THE FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—RIGHT OF SEARCH—DAME TROT—INVISIBLE PRINCE—SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—French Company—THE LADIES' BATTLE—LUCIA.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Havre	June 26
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 30

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important intelligence of the movements of the Mormons reaches us from our Special Correspondent at Fort Bridger. A company of one hundred and fifty Mormons had arrived at the Army Headquarters, having been permitted by BRIGHAM to leave the City, in accordance with the pledge he had given Governor CUMMING These people report that during the recent visit of Governor CUMMING to Salt Lake City, he was placed under the strict surveillance of the instruments of BRIGHAM, and that no persons were permitted to approach whose testimony would be likely to give him an unfavorable impression; and, further, that after the Governor's departure, BRIGHAM had spoken publicly in derision of him and his visit. The hardest epithets were applied, and the coarsest abuse heaped upon the Governor. BRIGHAM had directed the Saints to remain in the southern settlements until he received further advices from Col. KANE, when new orders would be given. This news contradicts former accounts of the pacific disposition of the Mormons, but is to be regarded as the Army side of the story.

Our correspondent on board the United States frigate *Niagara* sends a detailed account of the result of the recent experimental trip of the Atlantic Telegraph squadron. The particulars are interesting. The attempt to lay the experimental cable was not unattended by disaster. On board both the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, the cable repeatedly parted. This mishap befell both the condemned and new portions. The expedition returned to Plymouth at the conclusion of the experiments; each ship was provided with additional length of cable, and preparations were made for the immediate departure of the fleet.

Great Britain apologizes for the late outrages; and offers indemnity. Such is the tenor of our news from Washington this morning. Dispatches from Mr. DALLAS and Lord MALMESBURY, to this effect, were read at a supplemental meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday. It was intimated that any injuries proved to have been suffered by the late visitation and searches of our merchantmen in the Gulf will be redressed, and negotiations will doubtless follow, resulting in money indemnity. So the war cloud has entirely vanished.

It appears from a statement recently made up at the Post-Office Department, that the number of letters addressed to bogus lottery and other firms, from April 1 to June 19, 1858, and sent to the Dead-letter office, for the return of the contents to the writers, is *one thousand six hundred and nineteen*, containing an aggregate of $8,477 48 in money, and $765 in drafts. The records of the Post-Office show that this mode of swindling the public is no new thing, but has been more or less practiced for several years past. Our Washington Correspondent sends us a full *exposé* of the names of the swindling firms, together with the number of letters addressed to each, and the amount of money inclosed.

A very full synopsis of the Report of Lieut IVES, commanding the Colorado Exploring Expedition, to the War Department, will be found in our Washington dispatches.

We commence in this morning's TIMES the publication of the trial of Gen. JAMES H. LANE for the murder of Mr. GAINS JENKINS, in Kansas, a short time since, the circumstances of which are probably fresh in the memory of all our readers. The defence admits the killing of JENKINS, but contends that it was done in self-defence.

It having been stated in certain quarters that the Mexican Government had disposed of Sonora to a company of American capitalists, Señor ROBLES, the Mexican Minister, has emphatically denied the statement. He says no official announcement of any such transaction has been made, and without such official announcement no grant or cession would be of legal effect.

Senator CRITTENDEN, on his way to his home in Kentucky, had an enthusiastic reception at Cincinnati and Covington. At the former place an address of welcome was made by the Hon. THOMAS CORWIN.

A fire broke out in BULLOCK & MANY'S lumber yard, on Water and Orange streets, Albany, yesterday afternoon, and at a late hour last night was still raging. Adjoining the yard was a large amount of valuable property, which was saved from destruction only by the greatest exertions. The fire, however, was driven from the outskirts of the yard to the centre, and there confined. The loss is heavy, and the insurance light.

In the LITTLES murder trial at Rochester, the Court has refused to accept the plea of manslaughter in the first degree. The case is proceeding on evidence, but makes slow progress.

Three seamen arrived yesterday in the steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, charged with the murder of a shipmate on board the American ship *J. S. Parsons*, while passing down the Mississippi River. They were sent home in charge of officers selected by BEVERLY TUCKER, Consul at Liverpool, to take their trial upon the charge preferred against them. Their names are JOHN SHIELDS, GEORGE WILLIAMSON and JOHN THOMAS. They were delivered to the United States authorities.

The Jury in the case of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, indicted for the murder of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, (Paudeen,) were discharged yesterday, being unable to agree. They had been twenty hours in deliberation, and stood on the last ballot as they did on the first—seven for manslaughter in the third degree, one for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and four for acquittal. The Recorder fixed the bail for the prisoner at $10,000. Mr. WILLIAM MARRIN, of No. 25 John-street, Brooklyn, became his bondsman, and he was released, followed by scores of congratulating friends.

The yachts that have entered for the race around Long Island start at 10½ o'clock this forenoon, from the stake opposite the club house, Hoboken. They go by the way of Sandy Hook, and, hugging Montauk Point, will return up the Sound passing through the race between Little Gull and Fisher's Islands, southward and eastward of Execution Rocks, and westward of the buoys off Barker's Point and the Stepping Stones. The first yacht which passes Throg's Neck wins the race.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER on Tuesday evening, attempted to arrest a colored man in Church-street. The colored man and his friends forcibly abducted the Deputy into an alley-way and afterwards escaped. He was subsequently arrested, and now lies in the Tombs, to await his trial on such charge as the Deputy may prefer against him.

The German Socialists celebrated the anniversary of the revolution of June 23, 1848, by an entertainment last night in Harmony Hall, Essex-street, at which a great number of Red Republican addresses were made, some excellent music provided and a vast amount of enthusiasm exhibited.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Cotton, which was in fair request. A livelier business was transacted in Flour, prices of which exhibited rather more buoyancy. Wheat and Corn were pretty freely dealt in—the latter at strengthening rates. Rye advanced to 73c. ℔ bushel. The movements in Provisions were moderate. Pork tended downward. Rio Coffee continued in good demand for consumption, at full prices. Sugars and Rice were lightly dealt in. The auction sale of Teas resulted quite satisfactorily. Spirits Turpentine declined to 45c. ℔ gallon, while Common Resin advanced to $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs. Freights were not so brisk. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 712.

The Cattle markets, yesterday, presented a striking contrast with the preceding Wednesday, the number of bullocks from Forty-fourth-street alone being 3,778 against some 1,200 yesterday week. The total receipts for the City number 4,503 against 3,115 last week, 3,123 a year ago, 3,143 the weekly average for all last year. For strawberry times, when few persons think of eating beef, the supply is about double the requirements of the market. Country buyers took not a little of the surplus, but still prices went down step after step, closing, last evening, 20 per cent. below last week's prices, with some hundreds left unsold in the yards.

Preparations of France for War—What Does it Mean?

FRANCE is evidently preparing for WAR; and the nations of Europe may well be excused for asking one another, with an anxiety not very different from alarm, upon which of them the thunderbolt is likely to fall. Mr. DISRAELI, when his attention was called to this matter in the House of Commons, with ready assurance dismissed it by saying that "there was no proof that any extraordinary preparations were making by sea or land in any country in Europe." What Mr. DISRAELI would consider "proof" on this point, it is not easy to say. Quite possibly no country in Europe has made formal diplomatic communication to England of its intention to make "extraordinary preparations." But upon such a point other eyes are fortunately quite as sharp as those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—while the owners of them have not the same reasons for denying what they see.

There can be no doubt, we presume, as to the fact. Everybody in England knows that the French Emperor has been unremitting in his efforts, during the last few months, to put both the Army and Navy of France upon the most efficient footing possible, and to strengthen his coast defences in every possible way. Although his army already numbers half a million of men, and, although he is at peace with all the world, he has just added 42,000 to its numbers, and has called *out 70,000 sailors* to man the French fleet, who are said to have been thoroughly disciplined and to be all armed with the unusual weapon—revolvers. He has ordered to be built *forty* steam line-of-battle ships, almost as many as those of the British Navy. All his fortresses on the Coast have been strengthened, and complete connection has been established between them by lines of railways. Now, it is very easy to *say* that all these things mean nothing, but it is not so easy to make the world at large believe it. The English people, it is quite certain, are by no means satisfied by the off-hand assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—and the article which we copy from the London *Times* proves conclusively that these preparations have attracted the attention of the public, and are creating a demand for explanations which the Government cannot long resist. On more than one occasion England has made a similar call upon France and other nations, to know the object of extraordinary movements in their military affairs, and these demands have always been recognized as perfectly legitimate and proper. We have very little doubt that the British Ministry will find itself under the necessity very soon of calling upon its ally, the French Emperor, for assurances upon this head.

For ourselves, we are by no means free from a suspicion that these movements are more or less directly connected with *the Central American diplomacy of Monsieur Belly*. It is quite evident that the movements of this gentleman were backed by some power more imposing than that of an unformed Stock Company. Although upon the surface his treaty appears to be the concession of a merely commercial privilege, yet it looks to a French protectorate of Costa Rica and Nicaragua,—and makes direct provision for the *exclusive* possession by French vessels-of-war of the ports and rivers of those countries. The Paris *Presse* vaunts the position and power of France as the guardian of the world in general, and declares that she will not permit Russia to seize the Turkish provinces, England to take Perim or make a canal across Suez, nor the United States to drift into possession of Nicaragua.

All these movements taken together certainly warrant a suspicion that France is inclined to seize upon Central America,—not by open and immediate conquest, but under the guise of a protectorate, and by virtue of concessions from its Governments. It is not likely that the increase in her armies and fleets is due to this purpose alone,—but it is quite certain that they will be exceedingly available for such an object, if it is contemplated. LOUIS NAPOLEON unquestionably feels the pressing necessity for a foreign war,—for foreign conquests, or for some external adventure which shall divert the attention of the French people from their domestic affairs. The discussion of internal politics has of late become too sharp and earnest for his comfort; and we may rest assured he will seize the first opportunity that may offer, to turn the eyes and the hearts of the French to some distant and brilliant adventure. Central America has always been one of his favorite studies. When a prisoner at Ham he wrote a book upon it, and he has never ceased to regard it as a most attractive field for commercial and political activity.

We trust our Government will give immediate and earnest attention to this matter. We certainly cannot permit these designs of exclusive French occupation of the Isthmus, if such are entertained, to be carried into effect. The effect of such a concession upon our future would be infinitely disastrous. We should at once lose position as the leading Power of the Western Continent, and cease to be the masters even of our own destiny. The President may rely upon the cordial and unanimous support of the American people, in taking the most prompt and energetic measures to resist this aggressive movement of the adventurous Autocrat of France.

EFFECTS OF FOLLOWING BAD ADVISERS.—The London *Daily News* is instructing its English readers on the subject of the British outrages. It informs them, with the utmost gravity, that all these stories were concocted by the President, to divert attention from Kansas, and quotes WENDELL PHILLIPS and the *Evening Post* to prove it. It speaks of the former as a representative of Northern sentiment, and takes great comfort from sundry predictions which he has made concerning the growing insignificance of the Federal Government. All this sounds very ridiculous, when it comes back to us from the other side, though we may not have thought enough of it when it was first uttered even to laugh at it. But the English people, we have very little doubt, are wise enough not to regard such sentiments as the views of the American people. They may rest assured that the whole country will resist, *by war if necessary*, the practical exercise of the right claimed by Great Britain of visiting American ships upon the high seas. It is not impossible that we may concede by treaty some modified privilege of the sort, for the purpose of verifying the flag. But, until such a treaty is made, the practice will not be permitted.

The Army Side of Mormon Matters—Interesting Statements.

The Special Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES reached Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory, on the 27th of May; and by the mail which left the next morning, he sent us a very interesting letter, which will be found in another part of this morning's sheet. It is scarcely necessary to say that he presents the *Army* view of Mormon Affairs, which certainly differs very widely from the rosy representations of the volunteer diplomatist, Col. KANE, and the official statements of Gov. CUMMING. It is scarcely worth while to waste time in conjectures as to their relative credibility. But the statements of our Correspondent, derived from a party of 150 Mormon emigrants, who had left Salt Lake and come to the army for protection, are certainly entitled to serious consideration.

These men reached Camp Scott on the 26th of May, having been permitted by BRIGHAM to leave the city, under the pledge, given by him to Gov. CUMMING, that all who desired to go out should do so freely. Among this party were persons who claimed to be intimately acquainted with the projects of the Saints. Being themselves disinclined to obey the order for removal to the Southern settlements, they gladly embraced the opportunity of placing their persons under the protection of the army, content to leave their property behind. Mr. RICHARD JAMES, a Mormon, who left the Valley with this party, reports that the visit of Governor CUMMING, of which we have heard so much, was attended throughout by a system of *espionage*; that he was surrounded continually by a guard of fanatics, who turned away every person whose communication with him was likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Mormon leaders; and that, although the Governor fancied himself a free man, he was really watched at every step. The Governor was called upon to make a speech in the "Tabernacle," and did so. On the following day BRIGHAM YOUNG occupied the same pulpit, and addressed his followers in an inflammatory harangue, applying the most opprobrious and disgusting epithets to Governor CUMMING, whom he denounced as "a d—d liar, and a pusillanimous old scoundrel," who would never have come to Utah but for assurances sent by Col. KANE, that his life would be in no danger. Subsequently, BRIGHAM repeated his objurgations at Provo city, where he made another speech, if possible, still more violent and vulgar; scorning the offer of protection made by Gov. CUMMING, declaring that Salt Lake City was the individual property of the Prophet, who had a right to burn it if he pleased, and concluding by ordering his people to remain perfectly quiet in the place where they were, until further directions should have been issued. BRIGHAM, on this occasion, added that in sixty days' time, *or as soon as Col. Kane could go to Washington and return*, he would tell them whether they were to remain in the Valley or not.

These statements indicate anything but a spirit of submission on the part of the Mormons, and are much more in keeping with the general reports from that quarter than the recent dispatches from Governor CUMMING. Our Correspondent writes that General JOHNSTON had received no orders to prevent his marching upon Salt Lake City, and that he intended to do so at the end of six or eight days, unless the Peace Commissioners, who were supposed to be within a day's march of his camp, should have authority to prevent. The belief in the army was, that if the Mormons did retreat, it would be only after burning the City.

A remarkable letter, which we also publish this morning, from a female Mormon in Salt Lake City, exhibits the fanaticism of this sect in strong colors. The letter was written to the lady's parents in New-Jersey, just before the departure of the Mormons to the southern settlements of the Territory. It is peculiarly interesting as a display of the enthusiasm which leads the "Saints" to follow without hesitation the beck of BRIGHAM's finger.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Probability of Failure.

The Telegraphic Squadron are now engaged in laying the Cable. In common with the whole world, we earnestly hope the attempt will be successful; but we are compelled to confess that our advices are not encouraging. We fear this second experiment will prove a failure.

The letter of our Special Correspondent, on board the *Niagara*, which we publish this morning, gives a condensed, but very clear, precise and perfectly reliable report of the result of the experimental expedition to which references have already been made in the English papers. It was there stated, as also in the report of the Engineer, that these experiments were entirely satisfactory—though the London *Times* recorded the fact that *the cable parted* once or twice, though this accident was said to have occurred only to the old cable and in a rough sea. From our Correspondent's letter, however, it will be seen that the *cable parted no less than five times during the trip of three days*—that this calamity occurred to both the old and the new Cable alike—and that it was not fairly chargeable either to the weather, the sea, or to any special accident whatever. We have private advices, also, of a discouraging tenor, though from persons officially connected with the enterprise. One of these letters, written on board the *Niagara*, says:

"You will see, if you get an accurate report of the experimental trip, that a more favorable opportunity could not occur for practice and experiments in laying the cable. The weather was calm and the sea smooth. There was no swell,—the ship was perfectly still, yet, I must confess, it was not so successful a trial as I had hoped and expected. Disguise the fact as we may, there were mishaps, misjudgments, and miscalculations. *The cable parted at every trial, whether new or condemned cable.* On the voyage, of course, the dangers to be apprehended are still greater—since the two ships have the same duty to perform, and failure on either will be fatal to the other."

Another letter from an officer says:

"To the credit of the *Niagara*, I must mention that when the cable was running out at equal rates from both ships, the break in every instance occurred from the *Agamemnon*. It seems to me that ship does not give the matter the requisite care and attention,—besides she labors greatly. *I predict a failure on her part*, though I am very sorry to think so, for I have taken a deep interest in this enterprise, and have something at stake in its success. But after carefully watching and weighing everything, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that *a third trial will have to be made*, before the cable can be laid. One thing is certain—that if the cable is checked while it is running out rapidly, the job is over, for it will not bear the strain. *I have heard some of the Engineers and some of the Electricians express the opinion that it will prove a failure.*"

All this is very discouraging. We trust these misgivings will prove to have been unfounded, but they come from sources entitled to a good degree of respect, and we certainly do not feel warranted in withholding them from the public. The Expedition started on the 10th of June, and within a week or ten days we shall probably learn its fate.

The Murder Trial at Rochester.

The trial of SARAH LITTLES for the murder of her husband, CHARLES W. LITTLES, in connection with her brother, IRA STOUT, who has already been convicted, commenced at Rochester on Monday, and a Jury was impanneled on Tuesday. The Hon. CHARLES MASON, of the Sixth Judicial District, holds the Court, which is a special term of the Oyer and Terminer.

This case is in many respects remarkable. LITTLES, the murdered man, had been married to the prisoner some two years. They lived unhappily together, and soon separated. He was a lawyer, young, shiftless and dissipated. That he gave his wife constant cause for jealousy and enmity is sufficiently evident, while on her part there was anything but innocence and correct conduct. She lived at her mother's, where he was in the habit of calling, though unwelcome. But he was tolerated, and such was the character of the parties that even under these circumstances their cohabitation was not altogether broken off. Among the inmates of that household was IRA, the brother of Mrs. LITTLES, a young man who had already served a term in a State Prison. There was evidence going to show an intimacy between him and the prisoner, which law and decency alike forbid between a brother and sister. This abhorrent charge, it is but just to say, is distinctly denied by IRA STOUT since his conviction. The proof did not amount to absolute certainty, and it is a case where the parties should have the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

Matters were in this condition between the Stout family and LITTLES, when on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of December last, the body of LITTLES was found in the shallow water of the Genesee River, in the north part of the city of Rochester, with fractured skull and other marks of violence, the murder having been committed the evening before. Upon the summit of the bank, which at that point is very steep, and about one hundred and fifty feet high, were marks of a desperate struggle. Pools of blood were found on the grass. Upon the declivity there were fragments of female apparel, showing that a woman was engaged in the tragedy. Suspicion was at once attracted to the STOUTS, and upon proceeding to their house, which was upwards of a mile from the scene of the murder, the police found that IRA and Mrs. LITTLES had been compelled during the night to call in the aid of a surgeon by reason of bruises and broken bones. They, indeed, professed to account for these injuries by saying that they fell, while running together over a plank sidewalk, when returning from a walk down town. On their examination, not only the culprits, but their mother and other members of the family, manifested remarkable self-possession and reserve. But upon the trial of IRA some weeks ago, the homicide was virtually confessed. Not only indeed does he admit the killing of LITTLES, but undertakes to justify, or, at least, excuse the act, on the score of the injuries endured by his sister. The fact, then, that IRA and Mrs. LITTLES are guilty is no longer in question. It is, indeed, supposed that she will make a confession and throw herself upon the mercy of the Court and Jury.

What remains for the public to learn is whether any other person or persons were on the spot when the crime was committed, or in any way connected with it, and by what means LITTLES was induced late at night to repair to a distant, secluded and almost inaccessible locality, only to fall into the hands of those who sought his life. The general opinion is that by preconcert with his sister, IRA contrived to excite the jealous suspicions of LITTLES, who was thus decoyed through a desire to detect the supposed misconduct of his wife to a place where his cries could not be heard or assistance rendered in his mortal need. On the score of character none of the parties are entitled to sympathy, for they were all vicious and degraded. Yet the affair, under all its circumstances of provocation and mystery, constitutes a curious chapter in the history of crime.

NO VERDICT IN THE CUNNINGHAM CASE.—The disagreement of juries has come to be a serious hindrance of justice. Yesterday the trial of CUNNINGHAM for killing PAUDEEN came to a conclusion in the Court of General Sessions, the Jury reporting themselves unable to agree. After being out all night, they stood seven for manslaughter in the third degree, of which the punishment is from two to four years in State Prison; one for manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty being State Prison for two years; or County Jail one year or less; or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment; and four were for unconditional acquittal.

It may be recollected that the homicide for which CUNNINGHAM was tried took place in a saloon, No. 23 Howard-street, on the 20th of March last. Both he and his victim were sporting and fighting men. PAUDEEN was abusive, threatened to whip CUNNINGHAM, seized and endeavored to pull him over the bar. But as the evidence shows no threat or menace against CUNNINGHAM's life, it is not easy to understand how four jurors could regard it as a case of justifiable homicide. The worst that CUNNINGHAM professed to fear, and the worst that his assailant threatened, was "a licking," either on the spot or the next day. Yet the four jurors must have concluded, under the responsibility of their oaths, that CUNNINGHAM killed PAUDEEN in the necessary defence of his own life, or to follow the words of the statute, in "resisting an attempt to murder" him.

We know the sacredness of a juror's oath, and the inviolable independence which should characterize a juror's conscience. But to be obstinate or whimsical is not to be conscientious, and it is difficult, indeed, to understand why any juror, no matter how much he reprobated the brutality of PAUDEEN, should object to find the man who slew him without necessity or adequate excuse, though certainly not without provocation, guilty of manslaughter.

The result is that the Court, which for four days had been occupied with this case, discharged the Jury and held the prisoner for a second trial under $10,000 bonds. The event is due to the extraordinary tenderness of the four who stood out for acquittal.

We impute no corrupt motives to these jurors, though we cannot but think they acted under a mistaken sense of their duty. It is becoming a characteristic of our people too easily to excuse the taking of life. A slight provocation is deemed to warrant the use of a pistol. It were well could we act upon the safe rule of the law, that only the imminent peril of one's own life can justify killing an enemy. The right of self-defence is, of course, inviolable; but it should not be abused to the unnecessary shedding of blood.

CANAL TOLLS.—Business on the Canals of the State continues to be satisfactory. Up to the 15th instant the total receipts of the season exceed those of the corresponding period last year by $143,384. We learn from Western papers that the receipts of grain at lake ports are very large; and this fact, taken in connection with the bountiful harvest, which has already commenced in the Mississippi Valley, affords assurance that the Erie Canal will have full employment through the remainder of the season. That its revenue should be so largely increased under a reduced tariff of tolls, is particularly gratifying. We see no present indications of that so often predicted catastrophe, the utter annihilation of canal business by the railroads.

LANE'S TRIAL.—The trial of General LANE, Commander-in-Chief of the Kansas militia, for the murder of JENKINS, was commenced at Lawrence on the 14th instant, and we give in another column, from our own reporter, a report of the testimony taken during the first two days. The killing, it will be seen, is admitted by LANE's counsel, who contend, however, that it was done in self-defence. Thus far the proof is that JENKINS persisted in going to the well for water after LANE had repeatedly threatened to shoot him if he did.

RATHER A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.—The City Judge has been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault and battery with intent to incite a riot! This is rather a curious spectacle for a civilized community. The mere fact of his indictment is of course not conclusive of his guilt,—but it is not particularly creditable that a judicial officer should give occasion even for such a complaint. The case is to be heard on Saturday.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Sappho" attracted a fine audience last night. All the little imperfections noticeable on the first representation were gone, and in every respect the opera was delightful.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The fourth and last *soirée* of the season takes place to-night at the Hall of Union, (Peter Cooper Institute.) A fine programme of classical music is provided.

City Items.

CHEAPER FARES.—The Hudson River Railroad Company are arranging to sell excursion tickets to sundry points on their road every Wednesday and Saturday during the Summer. On these days passengers can go to and return from Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Garrison at half price.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—There are in circulation counterfeit ones (new) on the Bank of Commerce, Boston. Engraving coarse; vignette female with cap of liberty and shield, holding shield with figure 1. Left-hand signature is engraved. The right-hand signature is written over the words: "Cincinnati Bank Note Co." engraved in small letters.

Spurious two dollar bills on the Wakefield Bank of Rhode Island were put in circulation in the City last night. Several of them were passed in the Ninth Ward, but no arrests were made. All the Police Precincts were speedily notified of the event by telegraph from the Central Police Office in Broome-street.

The examination was to have been resumed yesterday before Justice STEERS in the case of the complaint preferred against JOSEPH W. MATHER, Principal of Public School No. 20, charging him with having too severely punished EDWIN FOWLER, a pupil in the school, and son of Mr. ABRAHAM FOWLER, of No. 190 East Broadway. HENRY E. BANKS, Esq., who appeared for the prosecution, moved that the boys who were to be witnesses in the case, should only be allowed to be present during their examination as witnesses. On a denial of the motion, the prosecution abandoned the case.

It was stated afterwards that the case would be taken before the Recorder. The boy, who is only 12 years of age, a Trustee of the school, and a School Commissioner, comprise the witnesses who have been examined thus far. The two last witnesses saw the marks upon the boy, and both declare that he was punished with unwarrantable severity.

General-Superintendent TALLMADGE yesterday sent to the Presidents of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Companies a copy of the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Police Commissioners, forbidding the running of steam-engines below Forty-second-street. A note was sent accompanying the resolutions intimating that unless the mandate of the Commissioners is complied with forthwith, measures will be taken to compel obedience.

A dozen or two of applications for licenses have been sent in daily to Mr. Excise Commissioner HASKETT's Office since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring that the selling of intoxicating liquors without license is an indictable offence. Previous to the decision only two applications have been made during the seventeen days that the Board has been in session this year.

JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., for more than twenty years a member of the New York Bar, died at his residence in this City yesterday morning. He was attacked with intermittent fever a few weeks ago, and this, with a paralytic attack which hastened it, was the cause of his death. He was 59 years old, was well known and highly respected.

The first anniversary of the Chapel of the Free Church Mission in Madison street, takes place to-day. The advertisement will be found in another column.

Abduction of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter by a Negro.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER spends the greater part of each day at his office at the Police Head-quarters, inspecting the returns of the various captains, and transacting such other easy and light business as naturally comes within the scope of his duties. During the day he is, therefore, confined, and, being in the very interior of the Police garrison, is comparatively safe. At night he goes about, groping his way silently but watchfully, through the narrow lanes and obscure streets of the City. Most men would regard such nocturnal jaunts as dangerous: not so the Deputy. He knows the City has sixteen hundred policemen on its pay-roll, and he has faith in the fable that they are always on their posts at night, and thinks that a stout rap on the pavement, or a vigorous vibration of air on the lungs, will in a moment bring a dozen of them to any required point. It is, furthermore, a leading police axiom of his that no one but half an officer would allow a single prisoner to escape from him.

On Tuesday evening the Deputy passed through a scene, the effect of which will be probably to shatter somewhat his belief in the mythical illusion above referred to, and induce him hereafter to refrain from repeating that very favorite maxim of his. In passing through Carol-street, Mr. CARPENTER cast a glance up Church-street. He discovered a colored man conducting himself as hardly beseemed a respectable citizen, and he forthwith very quietly requested him to stop his noise and go home. The colored man stopped his noise just long enough to inhale sufficient breath to enable him to repeat it louder than before, and then gave it full vent. The Deputy, therefore, seized the Ethiopian by the coat-collar, repeating with increased emphasis his silence-imposing injunction. The "cullard pusson" lifted up his fist and let it down with such force upon the Deputy, that the latter was suddenly, and without any "prepense" on his own part, brought to the pavement. In a moment a crowd of negroes came up, seized hold of the prostrate Deputy, who now commenced to cry, at the top of his lungs "Police!" dragged him into an alley-way, and amused themselves for a while in watching his struggles to get away and listening to his infuriated but vain cry for the Police. Satisfied at length with the damage which they had done in that, to wit, they had spoiled a shirt-bosom for the Deputy, muddied his pants and taken the shine off his uniform buttons, they all ran off, including the originator of the disturbance, and the Deputy wended his way "out of that." A number of men were soon sent from the Fifth Ward Station-house, and a search was instituted for the escaped prisoners. After some time thus spent among the adjoining tenements the sought-for individual was found secreted under a stairway. Yesterday he was sent before a Police magistrate and locked up. Mr. CARPENTER was able to appear in the Police parade yesterday.

THE REMOVAL OF MONROE'S REMAINS.—The Virginians met at Metropolitan Hotel last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of their Committee, in relation to the arrangements for the removal of the remains of Ex-President MONROE. Major H. HILL presided. The Committee reported that they had communicated with the Richmond Committee, and had received answers from Messrs. O. J. WISE and MUMFORD, to the effect that they hoped the Virginians here would occupy a prominent position during the ceremonies of the removal. They stated that they had met the Committee of the Common Council, and that that body had decided to give them the selection of eight of the thirty-three pall-bearers. The Committee recommended that a Marshal should be appointed on the part of the Virginians. The report proposed the adoption of a badge bearing the Arms of Virginia; and stated that the intention was to remove the remains on Friday, the 2d of July, to the City Hall; and that they should be removed from there on the next day. The propriety of sending a delegation of Virginians to Richmond was suggested. The report was adopted, and the selection of a Marshal was postponed.

The following letter from Gen. SCOTT, in answer to an invitation to be present, was read:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It is my hope and expectation to be in New-York on the forenoon of the 2d proximo, the day appointed by the proper authorities for the exhumation of President MONROE's remains, as I feel that there will be a special propriety in my presence on the interesting occasion, as I was one of the personal friends of the Ex-President, who attended him throughout his last illness, and closed his eyes.

I therefore readily accept the position to which I have had the honor to be assigned by the Committee you represent. I remain, Yours, etc.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Major H. HALL.

The Committee of 15 were requested to wait upon Messrs. WISE and MUMFORD, when they should arrive, and then the meeting adjourned.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Castilian*, of Newburyport, GRAVES, from Liverpool May 3, with 1,473 tons of coal to the Manhattan Gas Company, arrived yesterday. She reports, May 26, off Cape Sable, she saw the ship *Jenny Lind*, bound for Boston. May 12, lat. 50° 55', long. 15° 45', they saw an American ship on fire, ran for her, and upon approaching near, saw a ship that was lying by her, fill away and stand to the eastward. Also, saw another ship from the westward luff close to, and then stand on. They supposed the first vessel had taken off the crew. May 30, passed the Grand Banks, since which time have had light southwest winds and calms, with foggy weather.

THE YACHT RACE around Long Island begins to-day. The start will be at 10½ A. M., from the stake opposite the Club-house, Hoboken. The distance to be traversed is about 250 miles. With the ordinary chances of wind and tide, nautical men allow 48 hours for the fleet to reach New York through the Sound, which allows five miles an hour for the whole distance. If this calculation is correct their arrival at Throg's Neck may be anticipated in time to announce the result of the race on Saturday. The supplementary directions for the course of the yachts through the Sound are as follows: Through the race between Little Gull and Fisher's Island, southward and eastward of Execution rocks, and westward of the buoys off Barker's Point and the Stepping Stones. A subscription has been made by the members of the Club, and the merchants, it is said, will present a cup to the winning vessel. Some of the yachts have secured the services of experienced pilots for the trip. A number of outsiders will accompany the fleet—among others, the fast-sailing schooner *J. D. Johnson*, belonging to JOHNSON & HIGGINS.

Three American seamen, charged with the murder of a shipmate, arrived by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, yesterday. They came from Liverpool in charge of officers deputed by BEVERLY TUCKER, United States Consul at that port, and were accompanied by three witnesses to the murder, on which charge they will be tried. Their names are JOHN SHIELDS, GEORGE WILLIAMSON and JOHN THOMAS. They are charged with murdering one of their shipmates on board the American ship *J. S. Parsons*, on her passage down the Mississippi River, from New-Orleans to Liverpool. They are now in custody of the United States authorities, and a preliminary examination will take place in a few days. Depositions bearing on the case are expected by the next steamer. The prisoners are represented by Messrs. BEEBE, DEAN and DONOHOE.

The Republican Celebration by the International Society.

The German branch of the *Société Internationale* celebrated last evening in Harmonia Hall, Essex-street, the anniversary of the Red Republican Socialistic outbreak which occurred in Paris on the 23d of June, 1848, and which, it will be remembered, was suppressed by General CAVAIGNAC, after a three days' struggle. The hall, which is a large square edifice of no great height, but extraordinary capacity combines in itself a beautiful ball-room, a splendid promenade-gallery, with dressing rooms on either side, a large billiard-room, a ten-pin alley, and a lager-bier saloon—(practically it is a lager-bier saloon all over)—was pretty well filled by Germans, their wives and children, a considerable contingent of the French, a number of Poles, and a very small admixture of native Americans.

Mr. F. A. SORGE presided.

At about 8½ he took his seat on the raised platform, at the head of the room, under the *drapeau rouge*, a mourning flag, inscribed with the names of ORSINI and PIERRI and the tricolor, being suspended from the gallery on his right, and a mug of lager bier within convenient reach on the table before him. The people followed his example, and, in compliance with his request, took their seats at the long tables provided for the purpose.

He then addressed the Germans in German, the French in French, and the Americans in English, impressing on his fellow countrymen and the French the importance of the occasion they celebrated as the first on which a true socialistic revolution had been attempted, and ferventiy hoping that there was a good time coming when another and successful effort should be made in the same direction; in English he congratulated his friends on the fact of Americans participating in the celebration of a day when the most sacred rights of man were fully proclaimed, and extended to their native-born guests a hearty welcome.

The assemblage then proceeded to dispose of a rather scanty repast, making up for the lack of more substantial fare by copious libations of lager bier.

The President read a letter from GUSTAVE STRUVE, apologizing for his absence, on the ground of illness.

Mr. KAMM was then introduced, and spoke in German, apostrophizing the Red flag, denouncing European tyranny, and generally going over a good deal of Red Republican thunder. When he had concluded, (which he did amid loud cheers,) the band struck up the "Marseillaise."

Professor FURST, formerly a priest in Vienna, followed, and spoke at great length in German about the revolution and its failure, and attributed all the reverses of freedom in Europe to the influence of the Bishops and Clergy. He was frequently applauded.

Towards the close of his address the Twentieth Ward German Socialist Association, preceded by a band, and bearing the Republican flag and the stars and stripes, entered the Hall and were received with cheers.

The speaker continued, and observed in conclusion, that the tricolor was the first banner of universal victory that had ever waved over the world; the next assuredly would be the *drapeau rouge*—the flag whose tint was that of our hearts' blood. [Loud cheering.]

Music—Hail Columbia.

Mr. FRANCOIS LATOUR addressed the assemblage in French.

Mr. LEON CASE made a speech in English, in favor of the cause of Revolution and Reform. He believed the only point at issue between the tyrants and the people, was the simple question between capital and labor, and in all his struggles for reform he never found himself at home among any people save those by whom he was now surrounded, because he saw that these were ready to fight, and the contest for the rights of humanity must be one of blood. The aristocracy of capital was the only aristocracy with which the people had to contend, and that aristocracy erected its thrones on Fifth-avenue as in the capitals of Europe; both must be met by physical force. The destiny of man was communism—communism of soul, spiritual communism, communism of property, and could only be achieved through blood. [Loud cheers.]

Several other addresses were made, and at a pretty late hour the meeting broke up.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—About 10½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the building No. 81 Duane-street, between Broadway and Elm-streets. It originated on the third floor, occupied by S. & W. BUSH, patent makers, whose loss amounts to about $300. The principal damage, however, was sustained by H. & W. WOODS, silversmiths, whose loss will probably amount to $2,000. R. COPELAND, silversmith, occupied the fourth floor, and sustained damage amounting to several hundred dollars. Some slight damage was done in other portions of the building, chiefly by water. The building, which is owned by THOMAS PALMER, was damaged to the extent of about $500. All the parties are insured. The first floor of the adjoining building, No 79, occupied by a printing-ink Company, was damaged to the extent of $200. The origin of the fire has not been clearly ascertained, but is believed to have commenced between some belting and woodwork.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Apology from the British Government for the late Outrages---Indemnity Offered.

First News from the Colorado Expedition---Lieut. Ives' Report.

Lieut. Mowry and Arizona—The New Sonora Enterprise—Statement of Letters and Money Directed to Bogus Lotteries and Other Firms—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The War Cloud was dispersed yesterday. A supplemental and conformal meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which dispatches from Mr. Dallas and Lord Malmesbury, through Lord Napier, were read, apologizing for the late outrages, and offering indemnity. The British Government for the present ignores the claim to the right of search or visitation, but intimates that any injuries proved to have been already suffered by the practice will be redressed. Negotiations will doubtless follow, resulting in money indemnity to American vessels, and some provision punishing the illicit assumption of the American flag.

Lieut. Mowry has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as the Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, with important instructions for regulating and pacifying the Indian tribes. He will also be charged, it is presumed, with the duty of selecting sites for the military posts to be established throughout the Territory.

The contractors for the purchase of Sonora from Mexico are applying for a detail of military engineers for the survey of a new railroad route, from Corpus Christi, in Texas, to Monterey, and thence to Mazatlan on the Pacific. The distance is seven hundred miles. This project has been long maturing, and is looked upon by parties interested as an excellent pecuniary and political speculation. Gen. Robles, however, denounces the whole story of the purchase as a sheer fabrication.

I telegraphed you yesterday that the War Department was in receipt of dispatches from Lieut. Ives, commanding the Exploring Expedition to the Colorado of the West. Through the courtesy of the officers in charge of the Topographical bureau, I am enabled to send you in advance the following synopsis of the Report of Lieut. Ives, which will be found highly interesting:

The report shows that the exploring party ascended the Colorado River to the mouth of the Virgin River, about latitude 36° 6', and just above the Big Cañon, and when the water was in the worst stage for navigation. Between tide-water and Fort Yuma the principal obstructions are sand shoals, which increase in number and difficulty as the river is ascended. The channel is exceedingly circuitous and constantly shifting. The average depth of water is about eight feet, but shoals are frequently encountered, where there is scarcely two feet of water. To navigate a steamer with success, an experienced pilot is required. A knowledge of the water cannot be imparted, as it has been frequently known to change from one side to the opposite in a single night. From the formation of the banks, from the appearance of the water, from eddies and floating pieces of wood, and from bars visible above the surface a practiced eye can do much towards selecting a proper course. Boats rarely make a trip between tide-water and Fort Yuma without grounding many times a day. By working about in shifting sand, by taking out lines to trees or snags, and by heaving with windlass or capstan, and, as a last resort, by lightening the boat of her cargo, these bars may always be passed with more or less labor, depending in a great measure upon the skill shown or the different methods resorted to. During the months of April, May or June, while the river is rising and before new bars and shoals have had time to form and block the deepened channel, navigation is most easy. Below Fort Yuma there are no rocks, but snags are frequent, though not considered dangerous. If a steamer has powerful engines navigation would be the most difficult in low water.

From Fort Yuma to Bill Williams' Fork at the foot of the Chemehuevis Valley the river possesses the same general character of that below. The current is swifter, averaging three miles per hour, and the shoals more frequent. Through the Explorer's Pass, Purple Hill Pass, Chocolate range and the Monument Cañon, there is generally a better channel than in the vallies, but in many places the water rushes swiftly around rocks; off these are almost invariably sand shoals. The tendency of the boat, unless carefully steered, is to sheer from the shoal waters and swing against the rocks. To this Lieutenant Ives attributes the sinking of the steamer *Jessup*, simultaneously to our passage up the river. In the Chemehuevis Valley the river is gravelly, and greater precaution has to be observed there while moving in shallow water. At the head of this valley near the entrance of the Mojave Cañon, is a rapid rendered dangerous, occurring as it does on a rocky shoal. An island covered with pebbles divides the river into two channels at this point. The eastern channel is the best, but at this stage of the water a line should be taken out ahead to steady the boat and prevent her upon striking a rock from swinging against others. With the water a little higher the place would present no difficulty. Through the Mojave Cañon the channel is generally good. Between the foot of this valley and the head of Pyramid Cañon the shoals occur much oftener. The pebbles on these shoals are of a larger size, and the water approaches more nearly to a rapid. In the intervals are stretches of good river, and although the bad places are worse, the channel is better than between the Chemehuevis Valley and Fort Yuma. The velocity of current is three miles per hour, and the average depth of water five feet.

From the head of Pyramid Cañon to the mouth of the Big Cañon there are many rapids. The bed of the river is composed almost entirely of large stones and rocks; and in this part of the river there would be risk, particularly in high water, of striking against rocks. At the mouth of the Big Cañon, opposite to the centre of the first large cliff, counting on the east side, a sharp-pointed rock stands in the very centre of the channel, about four inches below the surface of the water. The river is very narrow and deep, and the current slack. Having just crossed a rapid, Lieut. Ives was ascending with a full head of steam, and at his greatest speed, when his boat struck full upon the rock. The stem, where the flanges of the bow sections meet, happened to strike fairly, and, although the flanges were torn partially away, the boiler thrown out of place, the deck broken down, and the steampipe bent by the concussion, no damage was sustained which was not repaired before evening.

Lieut. Ives' provisions becoming exhausted at this point, and his provision train being delayed longer than was expected, he determined to leave his steamer here and proceed in a skiff to examine the river above, hoping that his trains would arrive by the time he returned to his boat.

In his skiff, Lieut. Ives and his party reached the head of the Big Cañon, about 22 miles from his steamboat camp, on the evening of the second day, and on the morning of the third came to the mouth of the Virgin River, in latitude about 36° 6'. This river is a small stream of transparent, brackish water, and sinking just before reaching the banks of the Colorado River. Recent Indian trails appearing at this point, Lieut. Ives continued his examination no further, and returned to his boat.

There are many bad rapids encountered in the Big Cañons—one five miles from the mouth much the worse place met with on the river. The fall is over a ledge of large stone, the channel narrow and deep, and the rush of water is very strong. A boat can be hauled over, but it would have to be entirely emptied, and then it would require a considerable amount of labor. Four other rapids were of a formidable character. To pass through the cañon at this stage of the water, it would occupy a steamboat of the most favorable construction at least a week.

On his return to his steamboat, Lieut. Ives found his provision train had not yet arrived, and he concluded to start back to meet the train and make the rest of his exploration by land. A heavy rain on the following day raised the water a few inches, and with this slight addition, the obstacles presented by the river between the mouth of the cañon and the Cottonwood Vally were not one-third so great as they had been in ascending. A month later and a large portion of the difficulties encountered would doubtless, disappear.

Wood of an excellent character for fuel can be obtained in abundance on the bank, at short intervals between the mouth of the Colorado and the Painted Cañon. It is principally muskets and cottonwood. From the Painted Cañon to the Big Cañon it is less abundant. In the Big Cañon there is very little—only a few trees and occasionally a pile of drift-wood. At the mouth of the Virgin River it can again be procured.

With the narrow avenues formed by the steep walls of the Cañons, Lieut. Ives thinks the water must have at times risen to a prodigious height. In the Big Cañon he saw drift-wood lodged among the masses of rock fifty feet above the present water-level. He therefore thinks it dangerous to attempt the passage of any of these Cañons in the months of July and August, the periods of the annual freshets.

The reconnoissance made, before the arrival of the mule-train from the mouth of the Big Cañon towards the Veijas, shows that a wagon-route might be opened from the former place to the Spanish trail. For sixteen miles the road is somewhat difficult, passing through the gravelly hills which cover the eastern slope of the spur from the Dead Mountain range. In some places little work would be required. After reaching the summit a broad plain extends to the Mormon Gap, which is but a short distance from the emigrant road. An extensive view from the top of Fortification Rock, immediately below the mouth of the Virgin River, has given Lieut Ives the opinion that the valley of that river will give the best land communication between the Colorado and the emigrant road. But it is his decided belief, and also that of the explorer's pilot, (Captain Robinson,) considering the difficulty, hazard, labor and expense that would be incurred in taking steamboats through the Cañon—that, for the present stage of water the mouth of the Big Cañon should be considered the practicable head of navigation, and the road to connect with the Mormon route should commence at this point.

The Paiute Indians and a small party of Mormons had been hovering about the camp of the exploring party. One of the latter passed a night in Camp, pretending that he and his companions were from the Utah settlements, but not Mormons. He was very inquisitive about the survey and its results. These stragglers afterwards went to the Mojave villages, and persuaded the Mojaves that the expedition had come to take the valley from them, but, said they, the Mormons will be on the spot in a week, with the Paiutes, to destroy the explorers. The Mojave guides then deserted the expedition, and Lieut. Ives thought it possible he would have some difficulty with them. He summoned the principal chiefs, and endeavored to remove their distrust. They were afterwards friendly, but still a little suspicious. They promised to send guides the next day to accompany the party to the Hualpaes, a tribe of Indians living on the Colorado, above the Great Bend.

On the arrival of the mule train at camp, Lieut. Ives sent back steamer and his hydrographical party to Fort Yuma, disbanding the latter, as his hydrographical portion of his labor was completed. He started on with the mule train, to pass across the country and attempt to reach the region north of the Little Colorado, and thence by the San Francisco mountains, and to descend the Rio Verd and the Gila back to Fort Yuma. The steamer of Lieut. Ives reached Fort Yuma in safety, bringing the foregoing report of his exploration, which bears date March 22, 1858.

The Post-Office Department has just prepared the following statement of letters returned here, addressed to *bogus* lottery and other firms, from April 1, to June 19, 1858:

No. letters.	Addressed to.	Amount inclosed.
34	G. W. Huntington & Co., New-York	$127 80
384	C. E. Todd & Co., New-York	2,676 50
123	Nelson Hicks & Co., New-York	150 63
49	Rogers & Sons, New-York	256 00
186	C. W. Morton & Co., New-York	737 80
505	J. H. Ball & Co., New-York	1,494 85
53	Oliphant, Bartlett & Co., New-York (and 43 letters, to same address, with $765 in drafts.)	865 50
4	David Pierce & Son, New York	24 00
2	Hall & West, New-York	8 00
14	G. W. Mathews, New York	43 00
4	C. W. McIntyre, New-York	20 00
1	B. W. Grinnell New-York	1 00
3	G. Howe, New-York	3 00
3	Dr. H. James, New York	24 00
17	A. H. Wiltord, New York and Wash'n	84 00
162	M. R. Smith, New-Orleans	425 50
15	Greenough, Clark & Co., New-Hampshire	117 00
17	E. S. Gibson & Co., New-Hampshire	85 00
1,619	Total	$8,477 48

The above are all new cases, but this particular mode of swindling the public is not a new invention, as is shown by the records of the Post-Office Department. In 1849 there were returned to the office here 624 letters addressed to Señor Jose de Alvear, and containing $3 each. In 1850, there were 958 letters returned addressed to Dr. R. M. Weisselhoff, and containing $1 each. The noted firm of "Dashall & Co.," of Chicago, had letters returned here, in 1855, containing the large sum of $3,646; and the firm of "W. J. Buck & Co.," of the same place, were refused the delivery of 250 letters, which, at the Dead-Letter Office, were found to contain $683. The whole of this money thus seized upon by the Post-Office Department has been returned to the parties inclosing it, but at a heavy cost of labor to the Government. When will the American people cease to be humbugged?

General Scott and his staff are now busily engaged in preparing general orders for a new disposition of the Utah army.

Dispatches received to-day, by the Navy Department, from Capt. McIntosh, report that there is no change of affairs at St. Domingo.

Postmaster Weller, of San Francisco, was re-appointed to-day, in the face of a determined opposition. The Postmaster at Benicia was also re-appointed.

Senor Yrissari is expected here next week, to explain the course of Nicaragua on the Cass-Yrissari Treaty and other matters.

Lieut. J. S. Garland, U. S. A., was to-day commissioned as Captain of Artillery.

The Secretary of War removed his family to day to his Summer quarters at the "Soldier's Home," about three miles from the city. He will, however, be found at the Department during office hours each day. The fine military band at Governor's Island has been ordered to Fort Monroe. This will furnish an additional attraction to visitors at Old Point Comfort during the warm season. The newly-established Ordnance School is now in full blast at the Fort.

Dispatches received at the New-Granadian Legation represent the Cass-Herran treaty as still hung up in the Congress of that Republic. Under the laws of New-Granada a treaty has to be passed by both Houses of Congress precisely as any other law. The President submitted this treaty and recommended its passage. The Senate, at once, agreed to the "indemnity" provisions, but amended the article granting the cession of a coal dépôt on the island. The House refused to agree to the amendment, preferring to ratify the treaty as made here. A Committee of Conference was appointed, and that Committee had not agreed at the date of the dispatches. General Herran thinks the Senate will never yield their objections to the original treaty, but, as a last resort, he two Houses meet in "Joint Committee," or Convention, where a majority vote carries any measure. In this way the treaty may yet be ratified. If the amendments are sustained, it is believed our Government may still ratify. The date within which ratifications were to be exchanged was the 10th instant, but New-Granada has extended the time indefinitely, should it please this Government to agree.

It is understood here by the Government, that the health authorities of New-York took charge of the *Susquehanna*, and never until lately proposed breaking her out and disaffecting her. To this the Department assented, though the ship will not again go into commission until she has been purified by freezing. The *Saranac* was broken out in the Spring of 1853, and all kinds of disaffecting agents used. In October of the same year she sailed for the Mediterranean, and several cases of yellow fever occurred during the same month. It was the breaking out of the *Bainbridge* and *Columbia* at Norfolk which spread the dreadful scourge among the inhabitants of that town.

Secretary Toucey has determined to have the new sloops-of-war constructed of wood. Iron has been fully tested in other countries, and condemned, so far as men-of-war are concerned. A cannon-ball striking, makes a much worse hole in an iron than in a wooden ship.

One of the eight new sloops-of-war ordered by Congress, will be built at each of the following Navy Yards, viz: Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk and Pensacola, and at San Francisco, *provided* the necessary timber can be procured there.

A singular fatality has marked the officials of our City Government. In 1854, Mr. Maury was Mayor; Towers, President of the Board of Aldermen; McCormick, City Register; Roach, Collector, and Callan President of the Council. Of these five officers, only one (Mr. Callan) survives. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23.

Señor Robles, the Mexican Minister, has authorized an emphatic denial of the recently published statement of the sale or cession of a large portion of Sonora. He says all decrees issued by the Mexican Government making grants for colonization or other purposes have been officially published; that there is not a single instance of a grant which was not followed by an authentic announcement of the fact; that there is none in this case, and that without such publication no grant or session is of legal effect.

A private leter from Governor Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employments He is opposed to their going to Sonora, and confirms the statement heretofore made that they are divided into peace and war parties, and thinks it the duty and policy of the Government to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance, intellect and experience, and withal, vested with authority to announce the terrors awarded those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is, says Governor C., a division in the ranks of the Mormons, all fearing Young, while many hate him because of the pacific measures with which he is charged. Governor Cumming plainly says that his chief hope of control over the Mormons is exerted through Young, and that if anything should happen to thwart his (Cumming's) efforts to avert the perils of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may reasonably expect a guerilla war of several years duration, and at an expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those least deserving of its terrors.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 23.

A letter to the *Republican* from Fort Laramie, June 3, says that Jim Goodall, with eighteen hundred sheep for Camp Scott, had passed that post, and that he left Col. Loring and Capt. Marcy with their command, and about one thousand mules on Cache le Poudre River, about 300 miles from Camp Scott, which they expected to reach in about fifteen days from the 18th of May. Col. Landers arrived at Laramie, May 30, with his wagon-road train.

Large Fire in Albany.

A LUMBER-YARD IN FLAMES—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 23.

About 4 o'clock, this afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in the lumber-yard of Messrs. Bullock & Many, on Water and Orange streets, this city. The fire took from a blacksmith's shop on the south corner of the yard, and a high wind prevailing from the south, the flames spread northward with great rapidity. Adjoining the lumber-yard was Treadwell's fur factory, Luther's extensive coal-yard, and the freight dépôts of the Central Railroad. The efforts of the Chief Engineer were directed to the saving of these important properties and to prevent the spread of the flames beyond the lumber-yard, but the heat was so intense as to render it almost impossible for the firemen to work the engines. The greatest exertions, however, are being used to prevent the fire from spreading, but up to the present time $50,000 worth of property has been destroyed with four or five dwellings, and the fire is still raging.

ALBANY—9 P. M.

It is now certain that the fire can be restricted to the limits of the lumber yard. The coal yard has been several times on fire, but extinguished. The wind has now ceased. Treadwell's factory is much damaged, but the building has been saved through the skillful exertions of the Chief Engineer, assisted by the firemen. The flames have been driven from the outskirts of the lumber yard into the interior of it.

The firemen will remain on the ground all night, as the fire still rages fiercely within the lumber piles. The loss is probably understated. The insurance on the lumber is only $12,500, and on all the property destroyed, not over $15,000.

The Trial of Mrs. Littles at Rochester.

THE PLEA OF MANSLAUGHTER NOT ACCEPTED.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, June 23.

Mrs. Littles' trial progresses slowly. Four witnesses have been sworn and much of the evidence in Stout's trial has been reproduced from the record. The physician who examined Mrs. Littles at the time of the Coroner's inquest, testified that there were a number of bruises on her person and limbs, besides the broken arm.

The Court refused to accept the plea of manslaughter in the first degree, which counsel for prisoner expressed his willingness to enter. The point was argued, and Judge Mason recommended the acceptance of the plea; but his colleagues (Judges Munger, Goss and Swayne) did not concur with him.

The *American* states that it was understood that all the associates on the bench were opposed to the Presiding Judge, as to the propriety of accepting the plea of the prisoner to a lesser offence, on the ground that the testimony which convicted Stout, her brother, bore with equal force against her, and it was not represented that anything new had transpired to change the aspect of the case.

Still it was thought that the plea would have been taken if the District Attorney had directly advised it. He preferred to let the Court direct as to what course should be taken. In view of the probability that the same result will be ultimately attained, many think that time and expense might be saved by accepting the plea.

When the question as to the propriety of admitting the plea was being discussed, the prisoner was much affected, and wept freely.

Virginia Masons on a Visit to Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The Richmond Encampment of the Knight Templars, after being received and hospitably entertained in Providence during the day, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. They were met at the dépôt by a Committee of the De Molay Knights of this city and escorted to the American House. The Light Artillery who were being reviewed on the Common when the Virginians arrived gave them a salute of 16 guns.

The announcement that the Boston Encampment of Knight Templars would visit Bristol, R. I., to-morrow, was premature.

Indiana Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 23.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, Terre Haute, Ind., nominated yesterday Henry Secrit, strongly Anti-Lecompton, as their candidate for Congress.

The Brig Cygnet Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 23.

The brig *Cygnet*, of Calais, bound to Baltimore from St. Thomas, went ashore on Body Island on the 17th inst., and became imbedded in the sand, her hull remaining tight. The foregoing is per letter from her Captain at Elizabeth City.

Burning of the Housatonic Paper-Mill.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 22.

The famous Housatonic paper-mill, owned by Messrs. Platner & Smith, was burned to the ground this morning. Loss probably $100,000, which is insured for a considerable amount in Hartford, Pittsfield and Springfield offices.

Supposed Murder.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 23.

A woman, named O'Brien, was found dead in Griffentown, yesterday, with marks of violence. Her husband has been arrested.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, June 22.

The weather has been clear to-day, but very cold for the season, and the indications continue favorable for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. Wind south.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 23.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the Bar at 1 o'clock, yesterday.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 23.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the Bar at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 22.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Augusta* arrived here in 65 hours from New-York. All well.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby's Hotel is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements, is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-garments.
For hot weather,
At greatly reduced Prices,
Will be found, as usual, at
Rankin's, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Knox.—So light and fine a straw, so airy and well fitting a Summer beaver, so graceful and becoming a soft hat as can each and all be found at Knox's, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, we have no hesitation in saying, cannot be surpassed by any other store in Broadway or elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

Traitors and their Daughters.—They should take a lesson from the beautiful drama of "Jessie Wharton," which fills the lecture-room every evening with such a delighted crowd at Barnum's Museum. It is an admirable piece. Blanchard and his dog in the "Murdered Ferryman," there this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—While cancerous, scrofulous and eruptive diseases are being eradicated by the powerful action of the Ointment, the Pills will be found useful in carrying off inward impurities. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in every style.

[Advertisement.]

Extra George's Bank Codfish,
Cured expressly for hot weather.
Saybrook Shad,
In half bbls., quarters and kitts.
Extra No. 1 Mackerel,
In bbls., halves, quarters and kitts.
New No. 3 Mackerel,
In bbls., halves, quarters and kitts.
Sugar Cured Hams,
Of the finest quality, various brands, at the very lowest prices for cash, by
Earl, Bartholomew & Co.,
No. 196 Greenwich-street.

☞ **Let Paris Yield the Palm**.—ESPENSCHEID has eclipsed the whole trade in his Summer style of beaver cassimere hats for 1858. Moulded with exquisite taste and skill, it brings out the best expression of the face, as a fine setting gives a new lustre to the diamond. And mark! This superb chapeau costs only $3 50. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Metropolitan Sewing Machines**—All prices.
Sewing Machines for....$10
Sewing Machines for....12
Sewing Machines for....20
Sewing Machines for....25
Sewing Machines for....30
Sewing Machines for....40
Sewing Machines for....50
C. H. WOOSTER.
No. 535 Broadway.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries and Green Peas** may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve diplomas, one medal and two premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines**
Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
"They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.**
W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Piesse and Lubin's Perfumes at 50** cents, except Frangipanni and Kiss Me Quick; these 75 cents; Pestachio Nut Skin and Complexion Powder represses too copious perspiration, and renders the skin soft and agreeable, 50 cents per box.
LUCAS THOMPSON,
No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker.

☞ **A Lasting Perfume**
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Bouquet d'Ogarita, abstracted from wild flowers of Mexico. Fifty Cents per bottle. Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Drilling Pants 50c., 75c., $1.**

Linen Coats	75c.	$1 00	$1 50
Linen Dusters		1 50	2 00
Alpaca Sacks	$2 50	4 50	8 00

W. H. SMITH No. 256 Broadway.

☞ **Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters**—JUST received per *Vanderbilt* from the celebrated manufacturers of "Mêne's," Rue Vivienne, and "Ville" Passage de L'opera, Paris. Also, a large assortment of own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

BIRTHS.

DEVINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, at No. 82 Hester-st., Mrs. William H. Devins, of a daughter.

MARRIED

COHEN—BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 21, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, Jacob H. Cohen, Esq., of this City, to Miss Sarah M. Bradley, late of Hartford, Ct.

☞ Hartford, Ct., and California papers please copy.

CODMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, William C. Codman, of Boston, Mass., and Elizabeth, daughter of John R. Hurd, of New-York.

LAWRENCE—BOARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, by the Rev. F. G. Clark at the West 23d st. Presbyterian Church, G. B. Lawrence, M. D., of Brooklyn, E. D., to Cornelia J. Board, of New-York City.

RUSSEL—PARSONS.—At Colchester Conn., on Tuesday, June 22, by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, Wm. Russell of this City, to Caroline S., daughter of Dr. E. W. Parsons, of the former place.

OWEN—MARSHALL.—At Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, June 22, by the Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., Joseph Owen of Oswego, to Emma Augusta, eldest daughter of William Marshall, Jr., of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 23, Maria Antoinette, wife of Geo. C. Allen, and daughter of the late Dr. Talmadge Sutherland.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 130 Madison-av., on Friday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HARRIMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, June 23, of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, George Irving, infant son of Chas. and Sarah F. Harriman, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at 4 o'clock, on Thursday, 24th inst., without further invitation.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 23, at his residence, Jonathan Miller, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and the members of the Bar, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, (Lafayette place,) on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SAUL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, Lucretia R., wife of Edward Saul, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his residence, No. 145 West 25th-st.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday, June 21, John C. Young, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Wm. W., and of his brother, Wm. W. Young, are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, Broome st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRAY.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, June 23, of dropsy on the brain, Elsie Patrick, youngest child of John A. and Mary Gray, aged 3 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 South 8th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DUNAIN.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 22, suddenly, Mrs. Evelina D., wife of Louis Dunain, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and from the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenpoint, at 3 o'clock.

GREENE.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, June 21, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benj. F. Thompson, the Rev. Zacariah Greene, a patriot of the Revolution, in the 99th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars leave Brooklyn at 12 o'clock, and return at 5½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
is for sale by all
NEWS DEALERS,
NEWS DEALERS,
NEWS DEALERS.
THIS MORNING,
THIS MORNING,
THIS MORNING.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

POTICHOMANIE.—A PAIR OF GLASS VASES and materials to decorate them so as to resemble the finest China or Sevres vases, from $1 to $5, at the Potichomanie Emporium, No. 502 Broadway. Schools and the country trade supplied on liberal terms. Instruction gratis to purchasers.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Jouven's Parisian Preparation for cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, wholesale and retail, at the old stand, No. 202 Broadway.

KAHNEVELLER'S PATENT VENTILATING Chair, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace last Fall, is now for sale at COOK'S Furniture Store, No. 654 Broadway.

JUDGE RUSSELL INDICTED FOR RIOT.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT
THIS DAY.

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CAN YOU CATCH IT?
Great Story by HENRY J. BRENT.
See PORTER'S SPIRIT this day.

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FOR A
SUPERB PORTRAIT
OF
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
SEE
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

TWO SPLENDID
FULL-PAGE BATTLE-PIECES
ARE IN
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

VIVID PICTURES
OF THE
GREAT INUNDATIONS
MAY BE FOUND IN
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

CURIOUS COMICALITIES,
ELEGANT PICTURES and
THE BEST READING,
Are always to
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NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADVICE of a body of the Alumni of the College of New Jersey, notice is hereby given the graduate members of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, that as changes in the affairs of the Halls which are meditated by the College authorities cannot but vitally effect their vigor as Literary Institutions, we deem their conference relative to the matter, and advice as to the best course of procedure, of essential importance.

They are, therefore, urgently requested to attend the annual meetings of the graduate members on TUESDAY, June 21, the day before the approaching commencement.

FREDERICK STUMP, Md., } Committee in behalf
R. L. COLE, N. C., } of the
C. C. CLARKE, N. Y., } Cliosophic Society.
T. C. LYON, Miss., } Committee on behalf
W. A. McAFEE, Md., } of the American
GEO. GRAY, Del., } Whig Society.

NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, June 19, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, PER PERSIA.—JUST received, PIESSE & LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. The specific virtues of Eau de la Reine d'Hongrie have rendered it justly celebrated in all parts of the world. It was originally distilled A. D. 1550, by Paracisus Piesse, the alchemist and physician of Transylvania. For two centuries its reputation has steadily advanced, till, at the present time, it has fairly eclipsed all other odorant waters, and that simply from the fact that Hungary water contains a small portion of the rose marinus, of which its fragrant competitors are destitute. Now, as it is certain that rosemary has the power to increase the memory and invigorate the brain, as noted by the Bard of Avon,

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance,"

we cannot be surprised to learn that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, poets, give it the preference.
EUGENE DUPUY, Agent, No. 609 Broadway.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is....950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is....925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

BOYS'
SUMMER
CLOTHING
IN
GREAT
VARIETY.
YOUTHS'
SUMMER
CLOTHING
IN
GREAT
VARIETY.
NO. 31
JOHN-ST.,
CORNER NASSAU-ST.
D. L. CORNELL.

PURIFY THE CROTON.
THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
JENNISON'S INVENTION WITH GIBSON'S IMPROVEMENT.
Awarded two gold medals and one silver medal by Am. Institute; silver medal by Mass. Mech. Char. Assoc.; and silver medal by Maryland Institute.
Price $8, sent to any part of the City, and attached without additional expense.
MEDIUM OF COMPRESSED QUARTZ,
Or artificial porous rock.
Principal Office, No. 341 4th-st., 1 door from Broadway.
Branch Office, BARTLETT & LESLY'S, 280 Broadway.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 43 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 153 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

BARBER'S
EPIDEMIC.
EXPOSE OF GAMBLING.
ITS TERRIBLE RESULTS ILLUSTRATED.
THE K. N.S
OF NEW ORLEANS
Defend themselves in the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
RICH, AR AND RACY.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

COME AND SEE THE LARGE ASSORTMENT of
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING
AND FINE SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS,
At JOHN BLACK'S, No. 4 Murray-st.

THE MORMONS GO
To Mexico,
And so the war is ended,
But Roaches black,
Our bread attack,
By Bed-Bugs we're offended,
What can be done,
Beneath the sun,
To obviate the evil?
Shall we try charms,
Or force of arms,
To send them to the d—l?

Just go to Lyon, buy a flask
Of his strong ammunition,
And throw the powder—easy task—
With judgment and precision;
You'll see them die,
Bug, Roach or Fly,
The instant that you throw it.
And then his pill
Is sure to kill
The rats and mice that "go it."

Dépôt of LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects and vermin, No 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers
Diamond and En'd Watches	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases,	London Duplex Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	T. F Cooper Watches,
Gold Lepines,	Jules Jurgensen Watches,
Gold Detached Levers,	Independ't Second Watches,

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
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NEWS DEALERS,
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NEWS DEALERS.
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THIS MORNING,
THIS MORNING.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating, discounting, accepting as collateral, or purchasing the following described notes, payment for the same having been stopped:

Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated May 7, 1858, at four months, for $260 48, due Sept. 7—10.

Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated May 21, 1858, at four months, for $328 60, due Sept. 21—24.

Note of Hunt, Webster & Co., dated June 7, 1858, at four months, for $476 28, due Oct. 7—10. All of the above drawn to the order of the undersigned and by him indorsed.

Also, a note drawn by the undersigned, and payable to his own order, and by him indorsed, for $236 18, due Aug 28—31. T. CUSHING LADD, No. 469 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church will hold a Strawberry and Musical Festival at the Church corner of Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst. Strawberries, Ice cream, &c., will be served in the large Lecture Room, which has been elegantly decorated for the occasion. Music, vocal and instrumental, will be given by the Choir under the direction of Mr. J. M. Abbott, Organist of the Church, assisted by several gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services. Tickets 25c. each, may be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Is for sale by all
NEWS DEALERS,
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THIS MORNING,
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THIS MORNING.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

WING'S CRACKERS.
Ladies who may desire delicate food, free from all feverish tendency, should eat frequently of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS. These act kindly upon the stomach, and impart to the whole system a pleasant invigoration and renewed strength.
They are one of the very best kinds of nourishment ever introduced into the nursery.
Be sure and get those stamped with the name of A. WING. These are the only true Farina Crackers made.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

Carlton-av. M. E. Church, (Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av.,) THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 24th and 25th. Good speaking and music. Refreshments under a tent adjoining the Church. Tickets 50 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.
McCURDY'S SKIRT SUPPORTER,
WHAT EVERY LADY NEEDS.
Every lady who prizes health and comfort, should at once adopt this excellent invention; it can be found at Mrs. BOWLES', No. 465½ Broadway.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.
Now the sun's rays pour down with scorching heat, and the public are again reminded that the Patent Double Ice-Pitchers are essential to their comfort. They are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

$4.50 PER TON.—RED ASH COAL OF THE best quality, stove and egg sizes now discharging, which cash customers can have at the above low price. Apply at TRUSLOW'S, No. 14 Wall-st., No. 200 Cherry st., and No. 265 East 14th-st.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace. 15 Tables. Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women, to go together a short distance in the country—one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing, &c.; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress by a most respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has served in one of the first families in Brooklyn for the last 7 years, from whom she can have the most unexceptionable references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK by a very competent and experienced woman, understands cooking in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, bread cake, and pastry of all kinds. No objection to go any distance in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at 150 7th av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by two smart tidy girls (sisters,) one as cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and pies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK in a private family or first class boarding house, either in town or country; understands getting up of desserts, pastry, preserves, baking, &c. The best of City reference given. Notes for M. W., No. 146 3d-av., will meet due attention for three days. N. B.—Understands French cooking.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A SOber, steady woman, who thoroughly understands the business; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability; would like to meet with a family going into the country, or to Ohio. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., for three days, where she has lived four years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is used to children, and has no objection to going to the country, or to travel with a family, and can make herself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Apply to the Rev. J. W. DILLER, Vanderbilt-av., near Atlantic-av., Brooklyn. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable character, good education, and in every respect entirely qualified, a situation in a genteel family, to take the entire charge. Would have no objection to teach two or three small children. Country preferred. Address M. O. C., Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City references, a situation. Can do fine washing, ironing and laundry work generally, in a small family. A situation as chambermaid would be acceptable. No objection to the country for the summer season. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 12 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a gentleman's family by a highly respectable American Protestant person of middle age; is desirous to go where she will be required to take the entire charge and control; can furnish the most undoubted references for respectability and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young English women, situations in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Any lady or family requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av., till engaged. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as ladies' maid; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objections to go to the country or travel; is an excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands taking care of children. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ENGLISH women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Also by a nice American girl, as nurse, or to do light work. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS—IS a good dressmaker, fits ladies and children neatly, and does all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also, dressmaking and boys' clothes. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR to travel with a family and a tend to children, or wait upon an invalid lady, is wanted by a person of unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on young ladies Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived over five years, No. 5 Madison-square, north side.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., rear building.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN either City or country, by an American lady who is an experienced housekeeper; is willing to take charge of cooking, baking, &c. Best of references given and required. Call at No. 53 Bethune st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, respectable Protestant girl, for general housework; is an excellent plain cook; can wash and iron well; in a good, steady home would do her utmost to please; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, to do general housework in a small private family; washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and good baker of bread and pastry. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE GERMAN Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework: is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Is careful, and can do her business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; a first-class family would be preferred; has no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Inquire at No. 732 8th-av., in the Tea Store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; can give a good recommendation from the place where she now resides, No. 164 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a small private family; has no objections to go in the country; good City reference given if required. Call at 89 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 173 West 25th st., near 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would do light chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO to Europe as governess to a family, or companion to a lady. Address C. E., Box No. 168, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

A MILLINER WANTED—A FASHIONABLE and tasty woman, as forewoman in a down-town manufactory. One that can come well recommended, can hear of a first-rate opportunity and steady employment, by addressing R. S., Box No. 1,151 Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STRAW GOODS, Hat and Cap jobbing house. One who is acquainted with the business and can command a good trade may address O. P., Box 155, *Times* office, with own name and references, which will meet due attention.

WANTED—A CLERK, IN THE OFFICE OF A popular patent medicine. To a wide-awake young man that can commend from $300 to $500, a very desirable situation is offered. Address B. B., Union-square Post-Office.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, BY A FIRM ABOUT starting in the wholesale hat trade, an energetic salesman. Liberal terms will be offered to the right man. Address, with real name, HAT TRADE, Box No. 191, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, ONE CAPABLE to act as forewoman in a wholesale house down town. Address, with references, B. & N., Box No. 126, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking care of an infant four weeks old and also to do the washing for the parents. Call at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn, after 6 o'clock P. M.

BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS jobbing business. Must be well educated, intelligent and industrious. Box No. 672 Post Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S. No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can now obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man that understands his business in every respect; is a first-rate groom and a careful driver; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this City; would go to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged by addressing E. M., box No. 166, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom, or would work on a farm, or assist in a garden, or take care of a horse. Would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living. Can give City reference. Can be seen until engaged by addressing P. B., box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-TWO wishes an engagement from July 1 in either a clothing or gents' furnishing goods jobbing house. Has a large acquaintance both in the South and West and 7 years' experience in the latter business. The best testimonials given. Address W. WOOD, Box No. 170, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and well-recommended Protestant young Englishman, as clerk or porter, or would drive a horse and cart; is fully competent to fill either; is sober, obliging, and willing to make himself useful, to give satisfaction to his employer. Call at, or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Call, or address GARDENER, Box No. 132 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any singular position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of City reference for the last six years; he has no objection to the country, and is sober, honest and worthy of entire confidence. Call at his present situation, 36 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; he is a perfect groom and driver. Reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen, until engaged by addressing J. C., No. 389 9th-av., second floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations; has lived over three years in his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 103, *Times* Office, until Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single Scotchman; can manage horses and cattle, also vegetable gardening. Can give the best of reference. Address M., at Smith's seedstore, at No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family. Has long City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University place, near 12th-st.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.—Wanted by a young man, a situation in any of the above, either as porter, or to assist at counter. Wages no object Good City reference. Address L. P. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held on Wednesday, 30th inst., at Niblo's. The exercises will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Alumni of the University and the friends of education are invited to attend. Studies will be resumed on the third Wednesday of September next. Gentlemen desirous of joining any of the classes, may on their option be examined for admission on Tuesday, the 29th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., or on the Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of September, at the same hour, in the Council Room. The first sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University will be preached by the Rev. Dr. KREBS, in the Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, corner of 10th-st., on Sunday evening, June 27th, at 7¾ o'clock. The annual oration and poem before the Eucleian Society of the University will be delivered on Monday evening the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the large Chapel of the Institution.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS

A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE OF THE University of New-York, having a few leisure moments in the day, is desirous to obtain an engagement in some school or seminary in this City or its immediate vicinity, as lecturer on mathematics, anatomy, physiology, and kindred subjects. He would also receive a few students at his residence. Apply, for qualifications, terms, &c., to B. N. T., Box No. 187, New York *Times* office.

PARENTS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER AND graduate desires a home in a nice family, where he would be useful as a tutor. Will pay well, and expects a fair compensation. References given. None but the respectable need address TUTOR, Post-Office, Station D., New York City.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE INstruction in music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to attend at their own residences Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. SISSONS, No. 132 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

A MARRIED LADY, WHO WRITES A bold, legible hand, wishes employment, either as amanuensis, copyist, visiting governess, or as instructress in the English or German languages. Address EMILY, Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN AN Industrial School, in this City; a man experienced and efficient, and of undoubted piety. Address L. M. K., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess, in a private family or school. Can teach the English branches French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 169, *Times* office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat du Missouri preféré ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux et trois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE pour soigner des enfants, qui peut parler un peu l'Anglais, et qui peut bien couper et coudre. S'addresser à No. 145 East 18me rue, entre la 2me et 3me avs., entre dix et deux heures.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 62 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.

EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.

Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No 227 Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery. Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.
NOSTRAND HOUSE,
SANDS' POINT, (L. I.)

This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, (25 miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer *Croton* leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. R. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post-Office, L. I.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Dépôt in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND.—A. D. WYCKOFF, formerly proprietor of Wyckoff's Hotel New-York respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the management of the above-named Summer establishment. It has ample accommodations for two hundred guests, and has been put in first rate order, and refurnished throughout. The unequaled advantages of Bath for a Summer residence, and for sea-bathing, are so widely known as not to require special notice. It is my intention to make the house attractive in every point, so as to enable me to command unobjectionable parties to the most fastidious Bath is seven miles from Brooklyn, by cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenwood. Stages leave Greenwood for Bath at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Good stable accommodations for horses and carriages.

LAKEVILLE HOUSE, AT LAKEVILLE, (SALISBURY,) LITCHFIELD CO., CONN.—The above House, four hours from the City, *via* Harlem Railroad to Millerton Station, is now open for the reception of guests for the Summer. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness Salisbury is rapidly becoming noted among our City population, being in the immediate locality of the famous Bish Bash Falls, Mount Everett, Brace Mountain, and the beautiful twin lakes of Washinee and Wishinee. The House also stands in full view of the Wanscopomic, one of the loveliest sheets of water in all New-England. For Terms, (which are reasonable,) and all necessary information, address
L. TUPPER, P. M., Lakeville, Conn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combining the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND.—TWO OR THREE first-class families can obtain board in a private family about 2½ hours' ride by railroad from Brooklyn. The house is very pleasantly situated one mile from the railroad, and a few rods from a lake where there is good fishing. Board $4 50 per week; children and servants $2 50. For further particulars, apply to J. EVANS, No. 415 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for those desiring board in the country during the warm weather, in the pleasant and healthy village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and will render all attention to his guests for moderate charges.
WILSON HAM.
Reference: FREELAND SQUIRES & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, with board for families, can be had on reasonable terms at the Park House, Orange, N. J. The house is well located and has a fine, large garden attached, well shaded. Twelve to fifteen trains per day; 55 minutes from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. N. OSBORNE, No. 43 Broadway, or on the premises.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of six persons, with good plain living and comfortable rooms, in a farm house, pleasantly situated, and near enough to the city to allow the gentlemen to go and return daily—East River or Long Island Sound preferred, Board must be moderate. Address box No. 6 New York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st., or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with desirable rooms in a spacious and convenient house, pleasantly located, within three minutes' walk of the landing at Port Richmond. References exchanged. Inquire of Mrs. JANE M. HAGGERTY.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders, is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.
S. L. COMPTON.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 23 to Sept 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD can be had between 54th and 55th sts., near East River; house inclosed by a large garden and lawn, with plenty of good fruit. Apply to Mrs. PERKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board in the village of Hempstead, L. I., by applying to MRS. C. C. SEARING. Terms reasonable.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE SHORE, WITHIN one hour of City Hall, for a gentleman, wife, (an invalid,) and servant; two large rooms, house close by water, convenient for bathing, with porches, blinds and shade. Address immediately, with full particulars, C. J. M., Williamsburg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

$50,000.—A GENTLEMAN, OF MEDIUM AGE and active business habits, is desirous of purchasing with well located real estate in this City, the share of a partner who is retiring from a well-established commercial business. The property, at cash valuation, is worth over the above amount, and at least that value of capital, clear of doubtful debts, must be shown to belong to the other party. The highest references will be given and required. Address with real name, F. W., Box No. 2,720, Post-Office.

MERCHANDISE, SUITABLE FOR THE Western trade, is wanted, in exchange for some valuable tracts of land, situated in the thriving county of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The lands are in fee; no incumbrance. Full warrantee deed will be made by a responsible party, and a fair amount of cash will be given in exchange for a well-selected stock of dry goods or other merchandise adapted for that section. Apply to WM. COXE LUSENBERY, room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$50,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE (in amounts to suit purchasers.) The best invention of the age. The proprietor has averaged over $600 per day for five months, and the last ten days engaged in the sale, over $300 per day. Call or address C. C. G., at Lovejoy's Hotel, Park Place, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; or address by letter.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED WOOD Moulding and Planing Mill, or an interest therein, now in full operation in Jersey City. With the business will be sold a valuable patent right, machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., all in complete order. Parties desiring to purchase, can call for a few days and judge for themselves Inquire at the Wood Moulding and Planing Mill, corner of Green and Morgan-sts., Jersey City, N. J.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital, in an old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 90 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

PATENTS—A RARE CHANCE.—ONE-HALF (ONly) of two valuable patents,—a Gauge and a Plane-Stock, which should supersede all others—will be sold for a mere nominal sum to an energetic business man. (No other need apply.) Address J. BRYANT, Brooklyn, New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No 21 East Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—TO BE SOLD ON EASY TERMS, the stock fixtures and lease of a store now doing a profitable business down-town. This is a rare chance. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 152, *Times* office.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

BOARDING

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A DEsirable house, pleasantly situated in West 23d-st., having large closets and all the modern conveniences, will be let, with board, and privilege of large parlors, all neatly furnished, to a small family able and willing to pay liberally for the comforts of a genteel home and good table, without the trouble of housekeeping. The advertiser owns the house, and will take no other boarders, her own family needing the third story. References required. Address Box No. 386, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAUGHT of much experience as boarders, dare, therefore, presume to offer a pleasant home to gentlemen, married or single. Unusual accommodations for a family. House is first-class, with every appointment for convenience and comfort. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK room, with bedrooms attached, to let, with board, in a private family; house first-class, with all modern improvements, and very pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., same block with Dr. Hatfield's Church.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate one or two gentlemen with neat furnished rooms, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Full or partial board, and gas in the rooms. Inquire at No. 67 South 5th-st., near 4th-st., for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No. 366 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, also a few single parties, with handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; no other boarders; beautiful location, convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A first class house and airy location in the vicinity of 12th-st. and 5th av., would accommodate two or three gentlemen with large rooms and partial board. The best of reference required. Address C. D., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHly educated, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where lessons and music in French would be considered an equivalent. Would have no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 68 Varick-st., 2d floor.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A NEW STORAGE STORE will be built on South-st., (No. 249,) running through to Water-st., size 42 by 160 feet, and be ready for occupation by the 1st of September. It will be well adapted for public purposes, and can now be arranged to suit a good tenant.

Also, the superior four-story store, No. 154 South-st., near Peck-slip. Possession immediately. Apply to
WM. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 87 South-st.

TO LET—THAT SPLENDID STORE CORNER OF Varick and Canal sts., neatly fitted up for a boot and shoe store, or it will be let for any kind of business. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, No. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUCKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-STREET, A few unfurnished rooms to a small, respectable family; rent moderate.

STORES TO LET—NO. 104 JOHN-STREET, suitable for paper or steel; No. 78 Maiden lane, lower part. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-sized, 4-story stone front house and lot on Murray Hill, unencumbered, for desirable building lots below 59th st.; also, one of same class and near above, with moderate mortgage at 6 per cent., for a neat country place, away from salt water, but convenient to railroad station, with 15 to 40 acres of good land; must be a healthy and pleasant place, and Westchester County preferred; also, $50,000 worth of choice farming lands in Wisconsin and Iowa, and some cash, for a stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware, and $5,000 worth of same land for Yankee clocks. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIfice price, one 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, No. 94 Nevins-st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 65 Warren-st., New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two or three two story and high-basement brick houses, with very deep lots, containing 7 rooms, besides basement story—all in good order, with cisterns, &c.—will be sold on very favorable terms, or exchanged for a neat country-place in the vicinity of New-York, worth from $4,000 to $6,000. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., near West Broadway, containing gas, with fixtures, and Croton water. The premises can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR FAMILY AND professional use, a good sized dwelling-house near to Broadway or 4th-av., not higher than 23d or lower than 8th sts., and on a street parallel to these. Address L., No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, modern built, in good location, below 20th-st. and west of 3d-av. Rent about $600. Address Box No. 2,809, Post-Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-STREET FREE CHURCH MISSION—FESTIVAL OF THE NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.—The first anniversary of the opening of the Chapel of this Free Church Mission, No. 256 Madison-st., near Clinton, will take place THIS DAY, June 24. The Chapel will be opened for Morning Prayer at 9 o'clock; Holy Communion office at 10½ o'clock; Sermon, Offertory and the Holy Eucharist.

At Evening Prayer, 7½ o'clock, the appropriate religious services for the first anniversary of the opening this Chapel, will take place at the Hall of the Rutgers Female Institute, in Madison st, a few doors above Clinton, and but a short distance from the chapel.

The Rector will make the first annual report of this Free Church Mission to the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese.

The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New Jersey.

The music will be choral, or the ancient plain song of the Church.

The Rev. the Clergy of this City and vicinity, visiting Clergy and all others, clerical and lay, interested in the Free Church cause, are cordially invited to be present.

THE EMPIRE CITY.—"HEATHEN AT HOME."—A public meeting of the New York Conference City Missionary Society will be held in the M. E. Church, in 18th-st., near 8th-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop JANES, the Rev. J. W. WILEY, M. D., the Rev. WM. TAYLOR, late of California; the Rev. S. D. BROWN, the Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, and other eloquent speakers. All who feel an interest in the Home Mission work are invited to attend.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, one mile from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the estate of the late David Kirby, deceased, containing 39 27-100 acres, beautifully situated upon the shore of Long Island Sound, and in the immediate neighborhood of the elegant country seats of the Hon. John A. Dix, Charles T. Cromwell and William P. Van Rensselaer, Esqs. Sale positive, and title perfect. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
ROBERT H. COLES, Esq., Referee.
JAMES E. BEEBS, Esq., Attorney.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late James Robinson, Esq., situated in Flatbush, L. I., west side of Flatbush-plank-road, about two miles from the terminus of Flatbush-avenue, next to the property formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, now the residence of Mr. Fox, consisting of twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling, outhouses, &c. The place abounds in fruit, has a fine apple orchard, and the whole of the ground is available for agricultural purposes. Inquire of E. D. BROWN, No. 153 Bowery, or CHRISTOPHER KEYES, No. 329 2d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT TO exceed 35 miles from this City, and not over one mile from railroad station, near a pleasant village containing churches, schools, &c. The house and out-buildings must be in good condition, of modern construction, and adapted to Winter as well as Summer residence. Land from 20 to 30 acres free from stone plenty of fruit and shade trees The whole arranged with order and taste. A small stream of water or spring on the property desirable. Price not to exceed $14,000. Address ORRIN CROSBY & CO., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

$4,000 WILL BUY A MOST DESIRABLE country residence, worth as much more as is asked for it, situated in Tremont, about four minutes' walk from Dépôt, and 11 miles from New York. Cottage two-stories, attic and basement, containing 8 rooms, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c., and half an acre of a garden laid out with apple orchard and gravel walks and flower beds, good water, healthy location, society good, and the terms will be made to suit the purchaser. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, containing 40 acres. The land is elevated and the location perfectly healthy Great expense has been laid out on the place, and it is in a high state of improvement. There are over fifteen hundred bearing pear trees on it. The buildings are comfortable and elegant. A gentleman could live off of it free of expense. It is 11 miles from New-York, near Newark.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—Located 1½ miles from the ferry; fine bay view, large house, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, handsomely laid out with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Price $6,000, or would be let at a nominal rent for balance of the year Apply to
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—A WELL-LOcated house, with or without the furniture, within five minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landing, on reasonable terms, for the Summer season, and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, room No. 9. HENRY STORMS, Agent.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—A furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable and ice-house, filled; good garden, &c.; fronting the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Terms moderate. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, TWO houses, with as much land as may be required, five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access, in exchange for desirable unincumbered City property. Also a good house wanted in the City, in exchange for good first mortgages and lots First-class tenement property will be taken.
CHARLES E. HOLDEN,
No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 3.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNty, the homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts, barns, wagon house, ice-house &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet, beauty and healthfulness; has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce building, No. 31 Nassau-st., or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000, For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of WH. B. MOUNT, No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—LOCATED FOUR MILES north of Middletown, Conn., containing 186 acres, with house and out-buildings, in good order, plenty of fruit, well watered. The stock and fixtures will be sold at an appraisal, if desired. Cars from New-York stop within half a mile of the house. This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut. Inquire of V. ELLIOT, No. 237 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND farm, with six acres of land, near Milton Landing, well stocked with fruit. For further particulars, inquire on board the barge *Milan*, foot of Murray-st., from Tuesday to Friday inclusive or address the subscriber, Milton, Ulster Co., New-York. J. HARDLEY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

GREAT TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—A trial of Mowing Machines, under the auspices of the Queens County Agricultural Society, will take place on THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, on the farm of Valentine Willis, Esq., about half a mile north of Hempstead Branch, on the Long Island Railroad. An entrance fee of $10 will be charged on each machine entered, and a first and second premium will be awarded. The President and Directors of the Society having been appointed Judges, will meet on the ground at 9 o'clock A. M. The public exhibition will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. Persons desirous of entering machines are requested to inclose the description and other particulars to
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary,
Hempstead, Queens Co.

Cars leave the South Ferry at 10 and 12 A. M.; return by the 5¼ P. M. train.

CHAMPION MOWER.—A LIGHT, DURABLE machine, without a particle of side draft, and in every respect a superior machine. Warranted to perform to the satisfaction of the purchaser, and sold at as low a price as any mower in the market.
JOHN MAYHER & CO.,
No. 197 Water-st., New York.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

SPORTING.

GRAND YACHT REGATTA AROUND LONG ISLAND.—The favorite Steamer *Aurora* will make three trips to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, on THURSDAY, June 24, affording an excellent opportunity to witness the yachts in their whole course through the Bay, and out to Sea as far as the eye can reach. The view at Coney Island affords an expansive prospect of the Ocean, and from this point yachts will be visible for a great distance. The *Aurora* will leave as follows: From Amos-st. at 9:15, 12:15 and 3:15; Spring-st. at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:30, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—PLEASure-boats, sail and fancy boats of all lengths and styles, as well as ships' boats, can be found at INGERSOLL'S immense establishment. Over 150 boats on hand. No. 250 South-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 150 YONKERS LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 150 LOTS IN YONKERS—Situated within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt and landing, and embracing some of the most attractive sites for dwellings, &c., that can be found within twenty miles of this City. The nature of the sale entitles it to the attention of capitalists and all desirous of procuring choice lots for country residences. Seventy per cent. can remain for three years. Lithographic Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and Velvet Carpets, French plate Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Solid Silver ware, Articles of Vertu &c.—THIS DAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7 octave pianoforte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window-curtains; heavy lace do; massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly polished extension dining-tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass; solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c.

Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 24, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Bleecker-st., by order of Executors—

An assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and rosewood chairs, couches and sofas, covered in plush and hair-cloth; Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloth, marble top centre table, rosewood extension dining and papier mache quartette tables; large pier glasses and slabs, window curtains and cornices, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of glass and china ware, comprising gilt and white China tea-sets, cut-glass decanters, goblets, champagne and wine glasses, silver and plated ware.

Also, an organ and an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Catalogues now ready at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in brocade, brocatel hair cloth and reps, Turkish and other easy chairs, Voltaire, reception and sewing do., in satin and brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate glass doors and backs side and corner do., rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood, mahogany and oak buffet, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes rosewood, mahogany and oak bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, lounges, &c., solid oak dining-room suites, oak extension dining tables, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated waiters, tea sets, casters, cake baskets, &c., &c. Also, three sewing machines, Hook's patent.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, to be sold by COLE & CHILTON, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No 9 Leroy place, (Bleecker-st.) Consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, secretary bookcase, cabinet, solid mahogany dining and tea tables, walnut extension dining table, wardrobes, oil-cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureau, parlor stoves, marble-top washstand, painted closets, looking glasses, mahogany French bedstead, maple do., feather bed, washstands, crockery, &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture. Terms cash in City funds.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire stock of first-class cabinet furniture contained in store, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatel and plush gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, bookcases, Brussels and velvet carpets dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder to pay cash advances.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 25, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine stock of old brandies, wines, &c., being balance of a dealer's stock declining business, consisting of Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s brandies, pale and dark, vint. of '48; Hennessey do., vint. of 1842; Duff Gordon & Harmony sherry wines, pure old ports, madeiras, gins, rums, whisky and Heidsieck champagnes; also, Havana cigars.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

HARDWARE—AUCTION NOTICE.—REGULAR trade sale of Hardware, &c., will take place at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, June 24, at No. 73 William-st. In the sale will be found part of a stock of goods denominated railroad supplies, to be sold by order of assignees, for full particulars of which see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, 300 dozen painters' liners, 1 cask table and small cutlery, guns pistols, &c., &c.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY—By THOMPSON & HENRY, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by virtue of an execution, a large lot of watches and jewelry, splendid gold hunting case watches, silver do., lepines, brooches, pins and ear-rings, for ladies and gentlemen; also, studs and sleeve buttons, being the contents of a Jewelry Store. WM. FOSTER, Constable.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first-class securities will be offered. For particulars, see *Herald Express, Journal* and *Courier*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, June 26 at 2 o'clock, at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., a pair of well-matched, long-tailed, bay horses, 17 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, warranted sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at above Stables.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron assorted Nos., for sale at a great discount from market prices, by A. A. THOMSON, No. 115 Water-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

BLACK-WALNUT COTTAGE BEDSTEADS of new and beautiful designs, the best selection in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Children's bedsteads and folding cribs, convenient to take to the country. Mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale very low, at WALKER'S, No. 534 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., in the basement.

TWO MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PLATE mantel-glasses for sale at half price; size of plate 64 by 86; superb ornamental gilt frames; size of frames, 8 feet high by 6 feet wide; both in perfect order. Cost $400; price $100 each, or $200 for both. Also, 7-octave rosewood piano for half its value. Apply at No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.
ABM. LIPPITT.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to 33,623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds, and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is 70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
Coupons payable June and December.
For sale by WM. & JOHN O. BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Banker, No. 76 Beaver-st.,
Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury, as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, St. Paul, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June, 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:

$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;

$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Pa., on Tuesday the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH	CHAS MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS W PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS.	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo.
CHARLES FINK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying two promissory notes, given by H. Ward, of Philadelphia, to W. Carpenter, Lee & Co., Agents, New-York—one dated Sept 24, 1857, the other Oct. 1, 1857—as the notes have been lost or stolen, but have since been paid and a bond of indemnity given.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1858. H. WARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New York.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

Authorized Capital $5,000,000 00
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders 1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund, represented by scrip 560,000 00
Assets on hand this date 2,276 000 00

Marine Premiums and Interest received for the year $2,814,628 58

DEDUCT:
Premiums on risks not terminated $320,150 99
Return Premiums, Reinsurance, Expenses &c. 493,947 16
Losses adjusted and paid .... 1,337,088 88—2,151,187 03

Leaving net earnings of the year $663,441 55

This Company writes Marine and Inland Risks only, and returns THREE-QUARTERS OF THE PROFITS TO ITS CUSTOMERS at the end of each fiscal year, agreeably to the charter. The profits of its two years' existence have yielded a return of 40 per cent. to customers in Scrip; 47 per cent. to stockholders, in Cash; accumulating in the meantime a SURPLUS FUND OF $500,000; which, added to its cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, paid in by Stockholders, renders its policy unquestionably secure.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, JAMES F. COX, Vice Presidents.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
OFFICE, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION. No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gailliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment.
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, July 1, prox. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

$225 FOR A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE, pearl keyed, rich rosewood piano-forte, City made; $125 for one elegant double rosewood parlor suite furniture, in crimson and maroon silk; $125 for one superb rosewood canopy etagere, eight feet high, marble top, plate-glass front, satin wood drawers, &c. Can be seen and examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., for three days only, from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M.
ABM. L. BATTERSON.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d-floor.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS; ONE OF SIX stops, Gothic case, swell and pedals; one of 8 do; also two second-hand, of 3 and 5 stops. The above are warranted superior in tone and finish, and will be sold at low prices for cash. W. H. DAVIS,
Organ builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect, and unequalled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,

Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

Her accommodations are of the first-class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class $90
Second class 50
Third class 35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY .... July 28
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 18

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL .... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT .. Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, ———, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA,
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.

The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.

For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on
SATURDAY, June 26.
At 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15.
Bills of Lading signed only on board.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 3.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The fast going Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on Saturday July 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage at the reduced rates, apply to the Captain on board, or of GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, at the office on the pier.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON $12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON 10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVERING to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 104 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNNE.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—HORSE, LIGHT TOP WAGON, HARNESS, saddle, &c. The horse is kind and gentle and good saddle horse; the wagon, made by one of the best City makers, is nearly new, having been used but very little. Will be sold low, solely for want of use. Can be seen at THOMPSON'S Stable, East 13th-st., two doors west of 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO PAIRS OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, handsome and of fine and showy action. Bay color, with as little white as possible, and long and full tails. From 15.3 to 16 hands high, and not over the latter. Speed not so much an object as fine action and appearance. Address, with particulars and price and where they can be seen, Box 165 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A GRAY MARE, FIFTEEN AND A half hands high; a stylish driver, single or double; suitable for any purpose, either City or country. Can be seen for this week at No. 2 Vestry, near Varick-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer
ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDEN, Commander,
will run as follows from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes'y, June 23, 11½ A. M.	Wednes'y, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, June 24, 12 M.	Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.
Friday, June 25, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Monday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock and Branch Port.
Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. F. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. EVERY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, (SUNDAYS included,) landing at Strykers' Bay, Hylers, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—landing at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9¾ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of ex-President MONROE, from this City to Richmond, the capital of his native State, have designated FRIDAY, 2d July next, as the day on which the public ceremonies in this City shall take place.

A full programme of arrangements for the procession, and the solemnities on the occasion, will be published in the papers of Thursday, the 1st of July next.

All Societies, Associations and Orders, in or out of the City, desiring or intending to participate, will please communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, at the Mayor's Office City Hall, on or before the 29th inst., in order that places may be assigned them in the procession.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Ch'rm'n,
MICHAEL MURRAY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
JAMES OWENS.
} Committee on part of the Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES B. HASWELL,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.
} Committee on part of the Board of C'cilmen.

RICHARD SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Alias, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, PERFORMS the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopit. de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH &c. &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,
No. 57 WEST 27th ST., NEW-YORK,
Between 6th and 7th avs. At home from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

Summer Medicine

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain,
J. P. Batcheider, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES.
} Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,
} School Officers of the IXth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON,
SAML GILLIS,
WM. CUMMINGS
} Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WALTER ROCHE,
THOMAS WHITE,
WILLIAM CANTWELL,
} Committee on behalf of School Officers of the VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."

DANIEL SLOTE,
GEO. H. CLARK,
JACOB RAYNOR,
} Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH H. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858. W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1858.
je3 law6wTh* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. PRIEST against WASHINGTON A. BATCHELLER, John Poag and Eliza A. Poag his wife, Henry A. Kent, James McBride, James Deveau, Thomas Woodward, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., Lizzie K. Poag, Emma Poag, and John Poag, Jr.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 10th day of May 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Att'y,
my27-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, Executors.
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.
f4-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the ship chandlery business, under the firm of COLES & Co.
OSCAR COLES,
JAMES G. CHALMERS,
EDWARD B. THORP.
June 21, 1858.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALBOW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Result of the Experimental Trip of the Niagara and Agamemnon.

THE CABLE PARTED ON BOTH SHIPS!

Operation of the Paying-out Machinery---New Lengths of Cable Provided.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA,
PLYMOUTH-SOUND, Eng., Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

My last letter was written on the eve of our departure upon an experimental trip, undertaken for the purpose of testing the Submarine Cable, previous to laying it in mid-ocean. The trip has been accomplished, and we have returned to this harbor, instead of proceeding to Cork, as was originally intended. It was wisely suggested that this place would afford every facility for necessary repairs or alterations, and as some additional improvements were found to be requisite in the fitting-up of the ship, the change was made at the last moment. Various mechanics are now at work, and the *Niagara* is again transformed into a workshop. The unused remains of the condemned Cable, carried out for experimental purposes, has been discharged; the machinery is undergoing a partial refitting; and the final preparations for the great undertaking are going on with rapidity. It is announced that we shall sail on the 10th, taking in tow, for a part of the way, the steamer *Gorgon*. [Our advices by the *Persia* announce the departure of the Expedition on the day indicated by our correspondent.—ED. TIMES.]

Of the trial-trip, I proceed to give you a full account, with a record of the transactions of each day and night.

In company with the *Gorgon*, six-gun paddle-wheel steamer; the *Valorous*, six gun bark; the *Buzzard*, side-wheel steamer, and the *Agamemnon*, we proceeded down and out of the channel. After obtaining deep-sea soundings of 2,600 fathoms, we began to experiment with the old cable put on board for that purpose. Various lengths of cable were paid out at different times, the brakes applied, and the cable again allowed to run—first at full speed, then at a slower rate. Buoys were then attached, and more cable was paid out. Then the indicators, rotometers, dynamometers, registers, watches, and all the implements employed for recording the rate of speed, were carefully tested. A quantity of cable was run out, and the degree of force and pressure was narrowly examined. The electricians were all at their posts. The engine, which is perfect, worked admirably. The brakes and all the machinery operated smoothly.

The management of the brakes is the delicate part of this work. Upon their action depends the safety and success of the enterprise. Hence great care was exercised in testing them very thoroughly. The personal supervision of Mr. EVERETT, the Chief Engineer, was constantly given to this part of the machinery, and the responsibility could not be assigned to more competent hands. The inventor of the paying-out machinery was also in constant attendance, but thus far Mr. EVERETT has himself guided the operations. Probably, however, he will intrust this service to some skillful and reliable person, when the great cable is laid; for a single person could hardly be expected to perform the duty alone, during the whole time of the expedition.

I have thrown into the form of a daily journal the results of each day occupied in experimenting. The time is calculated from noon to noon, by sea reckoning:

Sunday, May 30, 1858—3½ P. M.—The *Niagara* cast off from the mooring buoy in Plymouth Roads, and went out in company with the *Agamemnon*, and H. M.'s bark *Valorous* and the brig-rigged *Gorgon*, both side-wheel steamers; the *Valorous* detailed especially as consort to the *Agamemnon*, the *Gorgon* to the *Niagara*. The consorts leading, the telegraph ships followed after them; each ship maintained her respective position all night; the weather is beautiful; at noon, the latitude is, by observation, 48° 59′ N., longitude 6° 47′ W., and distance sailed, 116 miles.

Monday, May 31.—Beautiful weather; wind at S. W.; the squadron in position; considerable telegraphing with signals to each other; at night it is foggy, but forenoon clear; lat. 47° 12′ N., long. 9° 32′ W.

Tuesday, June 1.—Commences nearly calm; the squadron in position; at 2½ P. M. the *Niagara* commenced to telegraph, which each vessel answered, soon after which all came to a stand-still, it being a perfect calm. The *Valorous* lowered boat and commenced to sound; this operation took about an hour and a half, and bottom was found at 2,400 fathoms; the sounding boat then changed her position, and found deeper water, reported 2,530 fathoms. At 5 P. M. the *Niagara* sent a hawser to the *Agamemnon*, and soon after the end of the telegraph cable was sent to her, and 250 fathoms paid out. At 6 o'clock we had paid out over 887 fathoms. (The cable had then been spliced to the *Agamemnon's* cable.) At 6:25 there had been paid out 1,025 fathoms, the strain on which was 2,000 pounds. At 11 P. M. the hawser which had been made fast to the *Agamemnon* parted; on hauling it in, it was found to have been cut off by the telegraph cable. It continues calm and foggy all night. At 11½ o'clock the continuity which had been kept up between the two ships ceased; *the Agamemnon had parted the cable.* It must be recollected, by signals previously agreed upon, each ship was to pay out the same quantity of cable in a given space of time, so that, when the cable parted on board of her, she had paid out just as much as we had. The discovery being made, the engine was set in motion, the machinery to breaks reversed, and the operation of bringing in the cable commenced. Great care was necessary, and slowly the cable was taken on board again; it is 3 o'clock in the morning before this is accomplished; at 9:45 in the morning, the weather very fine and no wind; hawser is again sent to *Agamemnon*, and soon after the end of telegraph cable, which was spliced to her end, and paying out commenced; we paid out two miles; she the same, the hawser still fast to the *Agamemnon*; at 10½ A. M., we have three miles and 387 fathoms of cable out; the *A.* probably the same; for a time paying out ceases, and various experiments are acted upon.

At this time also, three carrier-pigeons are dispatched, intended for London—having been brought from there for the purpose—each bearing a message. They took a fine start, midst a dense fog, towards their home; one continued its course, the two others returned; at 10:45 we commenced to haul in the cable, the strains on which being 3,150 pounds; *we had scarcely commenced when it parted*; thus over 3½ miles, together with the *Agamemnon's* portion, was lost. (Recollect, the *A.* had parted her cable close to her stern, and we were pulling in on nearly seven miles cable, when we started to haul in.) The engine and paying-out machine working beautifully, as the strain was 3,100 pounds at the time it parted, and old cable at that; still *the accident did not occur through any neglect of care whatever.* A seaman was stationed to gather up and scrape tar which had nearly choked the wheels; the scraper he held in hand accidentally came in contact with the wire, and it snapped asunder. The squadron exchanged signals, spoke each other, and so ends this 24 hours—being in latitude 47° 16′ N., longitude 9° 34′ W.; the depth of water estimated at 2,650 fathoms; the nearest land the coast of France.

Wednesday, June 2.—At 12½ P. M. the hawser and telegraph cable is again passed to the *Agamemnon*; not until 5 P. M. does that ship report ready to commence. Both ships then pay out each 25½ miles. It is clear and calm, and no sea or swell on. A more favorable opportunity could not be. The *Agamemnon* is close to us, within hailing distance. The dynamometer indicates a strain or pressure of 4,200 pounds. The cable is stationary on the paying-out machinery. The continuity is uninterrupted through that portion of our cable to the *Agamemnon* at this state of affairs. *Without any apparent cause (for it is very smooth and favorable weather) the cable parts this time; also, it occurs on board the Agamemnon, and just near her stern.* It is now again we attach the engine power to the breaks, and commence to haul in cable. We anticipate by this to recover all we had paid out, as well as the *Agamemnon's* portion. In heaving in the cable, it comes up very much kinked, unlaid, and the wire covering round the cable is almost straight—rendered totally unfit for relaying again, and it is utterly impossible to coil it away in the tiers or circles. While taking in the cable, the dynamometer, at 6½ P. M., shows pressure of 3,100 pounds, the machine working beautifully, and cable comes in slowly. At this moment the pully and weights of the dynamometer suddenly fall to 1,600 pounds pressure. This sudden relief shows plainly something has happened to the cable, and a portion must have broken off. This is verified, for, at 9½ o'clock, *the end comes on board in a perfect snarl, hard-twisted, open strands, and terribly kinked.* We recover all we paid out, but the portion where the *Agamemnon* joined her cable to ours is missing.

A weight of 500 pounds was made fast to the cable, at the splice, allowed to go to the bottom, each ship paying out the same quantity of cable, and at the same time. This cable is supposed to be the same as ours; that is, the twist is from left to right, or the *Greenwich-made* cable; the query is, were both the same kind of cable? I presume not, for if they were, why attach weight, which is supposed to prevent untwisting of one and twisting up of the other?

The night is foggy—at 4½ o'clock in the morning, misty—yet calm and sea smooth. We again run hawser to *Agamemnon*, and afterwards the cable. At 6¾ she signalizes, "All ready for paying out." Both ships then pay out, each one-quarter of a mile; the hawser is then cast off; the weather is now clear, and the sea is smooth; both ships continue to pay out cable, and the electric spark through the cable constant and uninterrupted; the ships steer opposite directions, and our distance from each other is increasing; our speed 3¼ miles, the *Agamemnon* probably the same, not less; the wheels over which cable passes, by means of an indicator, show 18 to 20 revolutions, which is increased to 30 revolutions. At this point, say 3½ miles cable being out from the *Niagara*, the "dynamometer" showed a pressure of 3,000 pounds; it, however, fluctuated up to 3,250 pounds. The cable was then checked from going out so fast; at 9 A. M. the order was given to reverse the ship's engine for the purpose of attaching a buoy. This buoy is large iron, made 26 feet long, and 13 feet circumference; it is carried outside. To this is attached a chain-buoy rope—the Telegraph Cable is, however, made fast to it by a rope. After the cable had become attached to this immense buoy, the pressure of the cable was greatly diminished. More was paid out, and the velocity much increased, the wheels revolving at the rate of 30 revolutions. The buoy stood upright on the water very conspicuously. The second buoy was now made fast to the cable at a distance of 20 fathoms from the first buoy. This buoy is of wood. It also worked beautifully; continued to pay out cable—the ship at the same time going ahead left the buoys considerable distance off. It is beautiful weather and nearly calm. The length of the rope made fast to Telegraph cable from buoy was 60 fathoms—the chain to iron buoy 40 fathoms—100 fathoms of Telegraph cable was paid out after small buoy was put on. When just at the time when running finely over the wheels a slight defective place in cable was noticed coming along; it, however, passed safely over and past the dynamometer. *It, however, had no sooner passed over that instrument than it parted between that and the stern of the ship.* Three miles and 750 fathoms had safely run out. The next thing was to take up the buoys. For this purpose a boat was sent, first to the wood buoy. It was found the cable had slipped from that. The buoy was recovered and taken on board. The boat then went to the large iron buoy, and while in the act of making fast the rope that buoy instantly canted from an upright position to lying down flat—the cable had detached itself, as we afterwards discovered—and drifted away. It was picked up, towed along side, and hoisted up to its proper place, and secured. The chain that was made fast to it was perfect, but the cable was not, or any portion of it.* Thus all prospect of recovering even our own portion of the cable was gone, as also that of the *Agamemnon's* part. The balance of forenoon variously employed, and so ends this day's trial at noon.

Thursday, June 3—At 55 minutes past noon we again commenced experiments with the cable. This time the cable is paid out over the stern as before. It is new cable, never before used. The indicator, at starting, this time, stood 555,088—the register recording three miles 760 fathoms—this is what had been run out before of old cable. When one mile had been paid out, the breaks were then applied, and the paying out ceased. In order expressly to test the strain, and how it would operate, the indicator at this point stood 555,456 register, 4 miles, 800 fathoms. The breaks were on 15 minutes. The log was hove; rate of sailing, 6 knots—(of course towing what cable was out.) One mile more was then paid out; speed of ship increased to 7 knots. At precisely 2 o'clock, as the cable was running out rapidly, a splice which had been made in the cable passed over the break wheels, *and had arrived at the last wheel, which was a leading wheel, when the cable parted.* All was lost. The reason assigned afterwards, and which was probably true, was the following: The machine for paying out had become clogged with tar and pitch so thick and hard, it had become as stone. Indeed the teeth of a scraper made to fit the grooves of the wheel, had become so much blunted and worn, which were of steel, by use only on this trip, to scrape out this tar; therefore, this splice became entangled with or buried in this thick and hard substance. It of course parted; ship going 7 knots; *the end flew over the stern with great rapidity.* This closed the last final experiment. Indicator stood at parting 555,639 register—5 miles, 10 fathoms—all new cable. At 4 P. M., our position, lat. 47° 25′ N., lon. 9° 27′ W.; depth of water supposed 2,560 fathoms. We now telegraphed squadron—proceeded to Plymouth—and all steered for that port. The wind being fair, all sail is made, and with steam together, speed is great—the *Niagara* in the rear, which soon overhauls the other three vessels, and passes them all.

It would be a difficult matter to describe the machinery, or to explain the method of applying the brakes; yet a faint idea of the operations may be gathered from a description. The paying-out machine is erected on the starboard side of the *Niagara's* quarter-deck, occupying a space of 25 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth. The height of the apparatus is 10 feet, but it rises in some portions 12 or 14 feet. On one side are two large cog-wheels, each six feet in diameter, which divide the four centre wheels to which the brakes are fitted. These cogs are tightened or loosened, at pleasure, by means of weights, to which levers are affixed at the extremity of the machine. From these levers a chain leads over the machine to a dynamometer. To the dynamometer weights are also attached, and a scale furnishes the means of recording the pressure of the cable. The cable passes under a wheel at the top of the machine, and slides up and down at a rate of speed proportioned to the degree of pressure. A wheel, precisely like a ship's steering-wheel, is attached to the dynamometer, by means of which the weights are governed and the brakes regulated. The four centre-wheels revolve in an iron trough, filled with water, to cool them: they are nearly of the size of the cog and groove-wheels, and are arranged in pairs. The breadth of surface of each of these wheels is 12 or 13 inches. Wooden blocks, within which they revolve, nearly encircle them. The least application of the brakes compresses these blocks, and the wheels become at once immovable. The wooden rims are stationary. After passing this machine, the cable goes over another wheel, which operates as a guide to the after paying-out wheel, located at the stern of the ship, where, as it leaves the vessel, an indicator records the number of fathoms, yards and miles paid out.

On the other side of the paying-out machine, and opposite the cog-wheels, are two other wheels, each six feet in diameter, placed parallel to the cogs. These are two feet apart, and are arranged one before the other. Between them is fixed a scraper, the purpose of which is the cleansing of the grooves from the tar and pitch which collects during the passage of the cable over the wheels. These wheels have each four deep grooves. The cable, as it comes out of the circles, first passes through an iron "stopper" on this machine, then over a guiding-wheel, next over the top of the after-wheel, and next under and over the forward-wheel—an operation precisely similar to that of reeving a rope through two four-sheaved blocks. As the wheel revolve, each turn is indicated; a clock is attached to the apparatus, and a rotometer measures fathoms, miles and hundreds. In fact, the whole arrangement is complete and admirable. The power of the engine is not applied while the cable is going out. The cable, once started, runs rapidly by itself until the brakes are applied. The engine is only used when it is necessary to haul in.

Your readers will, perhaps, think that nothing is to be feared for the safe accomplishment of the undertaking, with the aid of all this fine machinery and the exercise of so much care and prudence. *But, for myself, I must confess that my confidence, heretofore firm and unshaken, is impaired. Apprehensions of another failure are entertained by many, although not openly expressed.* The parties most interested, however, are more sanguine than ever. Capt. HUDSON, the most sanguine person that I know of in the Expedition, was unremitting in his exertions, day and night, during the trip. I am not sure that he slept until the task was finished.

On the second day after our return, a party of distinguished gentlemen, many of the Directors of the Company, the electricians and others, assembled in the cabin of the *Niagara* for deliberations. The result of the conference has not transpired. The presumption is, that some definite plan of operations was agreed upon.

Forty miles of new cable are here, ready for shipment. In a few hours, the cable intended for the *Niagara* will be all safely stowed. The craft which brought us this last supply from Greenwich, had also on board an additional amount for the *Agamemnon*, which will add about fifty miles to her share. The conveyance of these supplementary supplies furnishes another instance of the lavish expenditure undertaken by the company in order to insure the completion of their enterprise. A sloop, of fast sailing qualities, was chartered to convey this part of the cable hither, and a steamer was employed to tow her. The company paid £80 freight to the sloop, and £200 for the steamer. But the sloop proved the better vessel, making such excellent time that the little steamer could hardly keep out of her way. I mention this slight circumstance, to show that the Company do not stand at trifles to effect their object, and give no cause for delay. A Newfoundland pilot is on board, engaged for the Company's service, who will be employed, if needful, at the American terminus of the Telegraphic route. Yours.

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*The true fact is, the cable had been very imperfectly made fast to the buoy, for the rope stopper, not the Telegraph Cable, held the buoy.

LONG ISLAND.

Milk and the Berry Business—A Brooklyn Market Needed.

A party of about forty gentlemen, prominent citizens of Brooklyn, on Tuesday last visited the dairy farms in Queens County, at the invitation of Messrs. RUSHMORE & KIPP, milk dealers. This company established a limited business in Brooklyn about two years ago, and as the swill-milk *exposés* seemed to carry to the people the idea that no good milk was to be had, an excursion was arranged to visit the sources of supply. The Long Island Railroad Company placed a special train at the disposal of the excursionists, and they left the South Ferry dépôt at 7 o'clock A. M., on their search for pure milk. The first stoppage was at Hempstead Branch, where carriages were in waiting to convey the company to what they were in pursuit of. The farms of the following gentlemen were respectively visited: Samuel Tabers, Isaac Rushmore, who has 29 cows; Isaac Hicks, who cultivates 105 acres, and has 15 cows; Henry R. Post, 20 cows; Robert Titus, 150 acres and 18 cows; William Thomas Willis, 140 acres and 16 cows; Robert W. Titus, 171 acres and 18 cows; Samuel Willis, 250 acres and 26 cows; Townsend Rushmore, 160 acres and 20 cows; John H. Jones, 200 acres and 30 cows; Edward Willis, 200 acres and 20 cows; G. S. and O. G. Downing, Willet Tappan, David Titus, Silas W. Albertson, John Firth. These farms are mostly located in Syosset, Westbury, Jericho, Roslyn and Wheatly. The cows were all found, not only in a good healthy condition, but most of them all of choice breeds, some having cost the proprietors originally $120 each. On each farm is an abundance of good pasturage and comfortable stables, well ventilated and clean, for the cows in bad and cold weather. The milk, which was tested in a variety of ways and at every dairy, was excellent. After examining carefully the different farms, the party returned to the train, and passed on to Thompson's Station; at which point they took carriages for Panaticut, where the little steamer *Hero* was placed at the disposal of the party to cross the great South Bay to Fire Island, by ALFRED G. BENSON, Esq. At Fire Island the party partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Surf House, at which Ex-Mayor HALL presided. The viands disposed of, a committee, consisting of Judge GREENWOOD, A. J. SPOONER, J. H. HEIGHWAY, was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, which they subsequently reported. They were complimentary to all concerned, and were unanimously adopted. About 7 o'clock P. M., the party, after witnessing the planting of several hills of corn in the sand with American guano, and an equal number of hills with the Peruvian guano by Mr. BENSON, to test the practicability of rendering sand hills productive, and to test the relative qualities of the two manures, started for Brooklyn, at which place they arrived safely at about 11½ o'clock P. M. About a dozen of the Queens County farmers accompanied this excursion, and on the way home there was a free interchange of opinions as to milk, Long Island farming, the Railroad, &c., and an excellent spirit prevailed. Mr. HICKS, one of the largest farmers present, stated that 10,000 quarts of pure milk could be sent over the Long Island Railroad per day, at once, if customers could be found for it, and much more could be supplied at short notice. The daily supply received from the source now is about 1,500 quarts.

Mr. MORRIS, President of the Railroad Company, said that the Company which he represented would run trains as often as the farmers wanted to milk their cows. This led him to speak of the berry business, and the general produce business. But very few strawberries were sent to market from Long Island, and they had that day seen as handsome strawberries as could be raised anywhere. By estimate it appeared that one thousand quarts of strawberries was about the average yield of an acre, and this would pay the farmer as well as any other crop. The great increase in the whortleberry business, and the commencement of cultivating cranberries last year, were referred to as evidences of improvement. But he blamed the residents of Brooklyn more than the farmers for having no more varied and larger crops. Brooklyn had no market where the farmers could dispose of their produce. Let Brooklyn, said he, open a suitable market on the block bounded by Atlantic, Columbia, and Pacific streets, or some other suitable place, and the Long Island produce would stop there, whereas now it was almost all sent to New-York, and after passing through several hands was again brought back to Brooklyn, poorer in quality, but higher in price.

Several of the farmers present stated that there was a general complaint that there were no accommodations for them to dispose of their produce in Brooklyn—they would much rather go there than to New-York. The change would result advantageously to the consumer as well as the producer.

Judges DIKEMAN and GREENWOOD, A. J. SPOONER, Esq., and other gentlemen present, also spoke of the necessity of encouraging the farmers, in every possible way, to bring their commodities to Brooklyn. The conversation was cut short by the arrival of the train at Syosset, when the farmers, after expressing their gratification at the opportunity afforded them of meeting and consulting with so large and respectable a delegation of the residents of Brooklyn, left for their homes.

It is understood that a public meeting will be called at an early day to urge the necessity of a public market, and to give the public assurances of the ability of the farmers of Long Island to furnish the entire city with the best of milk.

Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

New-York does not monopolize all the yachting. During the year past a "Model Yacht Club" has been organized in Brooklyn, and on Tuesday it gave its first Annual Regatta. The day was beautiful, and the wind sufficient to make it a day of fair sport. The boats started from the foot of Court-street about 1 o'clock. The course assigned was to Owl's Head, thence around the stake-boat off Burtess' Ways, thence three times around the home stake-boat, making the distance somewhat over 20 miles. Several of the boats could not come to time in starting—ten, however, got off well, and the result is told in the following table:

FIRST CLASS.

	Time, Start. H. M. Sec.	Time, Return. H. M. Sec.	Time Made. H. M. Sec.
Restless	1 05 00	Withdrawn.	Withdrawn.
Two Elizas	1 05 00	4 10 10	3 05 10
Rainbow	1 05 00	Withdrawn.	Withdrawn.
Wild Wave	1 04 30	4 18 05	3 13 05
Contest	1 04 00	4 24 15	3 20 15

Two Elizas beat Wild Wave 6 m. 35 sec., and Contest 12 m. 25 sec.

SECOND CLASS.

	H. M. Sec.	H. M. Sec.	H. M. Sec.
Niagara	1 06 00	4 28 30	3 22 30
Dreadnought	1 05 30	Ruled out.	Ruled out.
Staghound	1 05 30	4 36 25	3 30 55
Cadet	1 05 30	4 32 35	3 27 05

Niagara beat Cadet 1 m. 58 sec., and Staghound 7 m. 18 sec.

THIRD CLASS.

	H. M. Sec.	H. M. Sec.	H. M. Sec.
Elizabeth	1 06 30	5 02 20	3 55 50
Camille	1 06 30	Withdrawn.	
Tourist	1 06 30	Broke down.	

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on board the yacht *Ray*, Capt. THOMAS, where bountiful provision for their entertainment was furnished, and the Bay was crowded with yachts and sail-boats, full of spectators of the race. The *Tourist* was withdrawn, because at the start she had lost her main block. The *Rainbow* and *Restless* were withdrawn at the end of the first round. The first-class prize, a beautiful silver pitcher, was won by the *Two Elizas*; the second prize, a silver fruit-basket, was awarded to the *Niagara*. When the race was over, the Club dined together. Of course members indulged in the weakness of toasts; the first toast was the *Two Elizas*—the last was "The Brilliant Beauties with whose names the winning boat was honored."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—Brooklyn is all alive with these institutions. The programme at each is: admission on ticket, a gay time with the girls, music more or less pretentious, a brief speech from somebody, ice-cream and crimson cones served up abundantly—gratis, if the admission was fifty cents, and at a shilling a plate, if the tickets were a quarter—more music, and, going home with the girls. Results—A handsome addition to the funds of the society or school getting up the entertainment, sundry flirtations inaugurated, and a few marriages six months afterward. The Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Sabbath School varied the programme, on Tuesday night, by crowning a May Queen—June though it was—a score or two of pretty Misses electing and crowning the handsomest lass of their number with garlands of flowers. Mr. LUMMUS made the speech. At the De Kalb-avenue Methodist Church, last night, the Rev. Mr. MILBURN furnished the speech, and the HUTCHINSONS the music. At Washington Hall, Williamsburg, Tuesday evening, the Mission School attached to the Rev. Dr. PORTER's Church, and under care of Mr. BENNETT, drew a handsome hat-full of quarters in payment for tickets, "Scarlet Pines," good music, and a couple of speeches. At the same place last evening, and it continues to-day, an attractive bill drew crowds to the Festival and Fair of the New-England Congregational Church.

Mr. DEMAS STRONG has been elected Fire Commissioner in the Eastern District to fill a vacancy.

The annual "Rose Exhibition" of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, which opened on Tuesday, was continued through Wednesday, drawing large companies of visitors. The award of premiums was published yesterday. This evening, the Society, in conjunction with the Philharmonic, give a grand floral promenade Concert.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 23.

$9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93	160	Erie Railroad	17
7,000	do	93¼	100	do s10	16⅞
15,000	Indiana State 5s	87½	5	do	17¼
10,000	Missouri State 6s	87⅝	200	do s30	17
9,000	Virginia 6s	95	150	Hudson River R R.	26⅝
1,000	City 5s, 1870	92	100	Harlem Railroad	10½
500	N Y Cen R R. 7s	100	15	Second-av. R. R.	91
3,000	M.&cer.R.R.8 ₩ct. 1st. M. S. F. Con. Bs.	93	40	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19⅜
			10	La Crosse & Mil R.R.	7
3,500	Ill Cen. R.R. Bs.	84⅝	1250	Reading Railroad	44¼
3,000	do	84¾	900	do	44⅜
2,000	T.H. & Alt. 1st M.	60	500	do s30	43
3,000	La C.& M.L.G.Bs.	33	100	do s60	42⅞
3,000	do	32½	100	do s20	43⅜
5,000	do b30	32½	100	do s10	44
1,000	do	32⅞	300	do s10	43⅞
1,000	do	32¾	500	do s30	43½
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st mbs	92½	250	do	44¼
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m	97½	100	do b10	44½
125	Phenix Bank	109	400	do s30	43¾
5	Bk. State of N. York	106½	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	21⅛
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	103½	100	do b30	21¾
20	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	105½	50	do s30	21
5	Del. & H Canal Co.	100	50	do s30	21⅛
50	do	99½	50	M. S. & N. I. p.s b60	43
37	do	99	25	do	42¾
50	do	98¾	50	do s30	42½
61	Penn. Coal Co	74⅝	222	Pan. R.R.	109
70	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	76	250	Gal. & Chi. R. s10	81⅛
135	do	77	100	do s3	84⅛
800	do b30	77	350	do	84⅝
300	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅞	200	do c	85
50	N. Y. Central R. R.	81½	100	do s15	84⅝
50	do b60	81⅜	300	do s10	85
470	do	81½	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31½
350	do	81⅜	100	do s30	31⅝
100	do	81¾	50	do	31⅝
100	do b10	81⅜	10	do	31¾
100	do	81⅝	252	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	71½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	87⅝	100	Erie Railroad	17¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93⅜	100	do	17⅛
5,000	Harlem 3d Mtg.	59	100	do s10	17
4,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st Mt.	102½	75	do s3	17
100	Penn. Coal Co.	74⅝	100	do s30	16⅞
75	Del. & Hud Canl. Co.	98⅜	200	Reading R. R. s60	43
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	32⅛	100	do	44⅜
46	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	77⅛	25	Panama R. R.	109
50	do s15	77½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.R. s60	85
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	81⅜	50	do b3	85⅛
100	do b3	82⅛	50	do	85⅜
50	do	82½	300	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	72
50	do s10	82	100	do	71⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R.R. s10	26⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,000	O. & M. R. R. 7s	37	5	shares Nassau Bank	100¾
4,000	P. & Wn. R.R. 7s	60	10	East River Bank	90½
2,000	LaC. & M. R. 7s	31	40	do	94½
3,000	do	30	7	Hanover Bank	90½
6,000	Cal. 7s	85	25	Metropolitan Bank	109½
5,000	Memphis C. 6s	75	5	Am. Exchange Bk.	103½
9,000	Del. & R. Cl. 6s	78	10	Indemnity F In. Co.	98
7,000	Tn. of Watloo. 8s	35	40	N. Y. & Har. R R	10¼
660	Sun M. Ins. S.'52	84⅛			

WEDNESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The price of Money to-day is 4 ₩ cent. on stock collateral, returnable on demand; the same rate on 30@60 day prime bills, and 4½@5 ₩ cent. on prime bills, 90 days to 6 months. Fair paper goes at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Bill Brokers generally complain of a want of business; the new paper being made is mostly taken up by the Banks. Exchange on London for the *Asia* closed dull at 109½@109⅝, the advance to the outside figure scarcely established for this packet. Francs sold at 5.13⅞@5.12½. The English letters by the *Persia's* mail this morning state that the Search question was exciting less attention than on the first news. There were few holders of American stocks influenced by it to sell out, though other parties were perhaps deterred from purchasing. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Securities, writes:

"We have have again to note another week of continued dullness and inactivity without any new feature of moment. Money is slightly more wanted. Consols are 95¾@96 ex the half-year's interest of 1½ ₩ cent., so that the decline since this day week is only ¼ ₩ cent. In American Securities but little doing, though the reduction in quotations has brought out some buyers of Erie Third Mortgage and Michigan Central Bonds, 1869; there has been but little inquiry for New-York Central Shares and Bonds since the terrible accident caused by the breaking down of a bridge; the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds are offering at 80@81. Mr. FISHER's report on the Illinois Central has given satisfaction from its lucid and clear statements of the position of the undertaking; the market, however, does not exhibit any manifestation of increased confidence, the shares being flat at 16 discount. Free Lands offering at 78 without finding buyers, and Construction Bonds dull without demand."

The continued accumulation of Gold through the month past in the Bank of France had carried up the local reserve to *one hundred and two millions dollars*, and induced a reduction of interest to 3½ ₩ cent. The mercantile Discounts were running off, owing to the dullness of trade, and the same effect was felt on the bank note circulation of the establishment. From the Grain markets there is nothing positively favorable in the Liverpool circulars, though the low prices of Wheat and Flour were inducing some business at Liverpool. The London market was heavy, owing to the fine promise for the young crop. The decline in Cotton is not such as to affect our market under the changed prospect of the growing plant Mr. WRIGHT's New-York Circular of this day remarks:

"The accounts from the inundated cotton region of the Mississippi, received during the past week, fully confirm the views expressed in my last circular. The waters still cover the land, and there is no possibility of raising a crop on any of the submerged plantations We have information that the Yazoo pass has given way, threatening an overflow of the entire Yazoo Valley, where, during the past ten years, but more particularly during the past five, the planting of cotton has been very much increased and extended. In my last circular I gave an opinion that the damage likely to ensue from the overflow could not be set down at less than 200,000 bales, and it might reach as high as 250,000 bales. I did not mean to convey the impression that this loss had already happened, but that, judging of the *then* position of the various rivers, this estimate of the loss would probably be realized During the last few days there is a disposition to exaggerate the extent of the loss, both here and in the South. Upon a careful study of the matter I adhere to the opinion that a quarter of a million of bales will cover the loss already sustained, or to be hereafter sustained from these disastrous overflows. From other points of the cotton-growing region we continue to receive highly favorable accounts. Receipts gain largely on last year. To-day the increase as compared with last season amounts to 100,000 bales, and we shall still gain enough before the close of the season to swell the crop to 3,100,000 bales or more."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, 1857.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,967,000	2,867,000	3,414,000	2,589,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,571,000	1,318,000	1,787,000	1,332,000
Ex. to France	359,000	371,000	472,000	402,000
Ex. to other F. P.	333,000	378,000	482,000	245,000
Total exports	2,262,000	2,067,000	2,741,000	2,009,000
Stock on hand	364,000	240,000	213,000	174,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	21,000	8,000	9,000	54,000
Ex. to G. Britain	42,000	13,000	42,000	24,000
Ex. to France	7,000	3,600	2,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	2,000	9,000	2,000
Total exports	56,000	18,000	53,000	29,000

There is a better demand for Stocks, to-day, which showed itself after the first call of the list at the early session of the Brokers. On the opening of the dealings the sellers predominated under the influence of the dullness of outside demand and absence of speculative purchasers which characterized Tuesday's market. The lowest points made on the prominent Railway Shares were, on New-York Central, 81½; Reading, 44¼; Erie, 17; Galena, 84¼; Toledo, 31½; and Rock Island, 71½. The whole market improved as the business of the day progressed, and after the close of the printed list of sales, the bids left off firm, on New-York Central, 82; Rock Island, 72½; Reading, 44½@¾; Erie, 17½; Galena, 85⅜@½; and Toledo, 32¼@½. The Shares of the Pacific Mail advanced from 76 to 77¾ ₩ cent. good buyers taking hold of the Stock, cash and on time, disposed to give the recent *short* sellers all the advantages they expected to derive from any "development" of opposition to the line by the old Nicaragua or any other route. Nothing new on this subject has transpired, beyond a paragraph in the European news to the effect that if the terms made with the Stebbins Co. are complied with before the end of June, the French grant is not to interfere with the previous bargain. Aside from the stock-jobbing *scare-crow* of competition, the shares of the Pacific Mail Co. are said to stand worth 130 ₩ cent. on the books, with the July profits to come in before the usual period assigned to the extra dividend. In other words, on a capital of $3,600,000 the Company are now possessed of a net surplus, in cash and stocks at cash value of $1,080,000. The drawback to the stock is that its credit in the market seems, of late, to depend less upon its large profits than upon the breath of Mr. VANDERBILT and other steamship jobbers. At all events this impression is seized upon to *Bear* the shares whenever a regular or extra dividend is in near prospect. The buyers, in the present instance, are disposed to test the reality of the question, risking all consequences for the prospect of the extra dividend in August. Both the officers of the Company and Mr. VANDERBILT are said to disclaim all knowledge of rivalry. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal lost part of the previous advance, closing 98½@99 ₩ cent. The advance of 1 ₩ cent. noted in Rock Island was on the purchase of 1,500 shares, at the close of business, 1,000 at 72½, buyer 10 days, and 500 at 72½, cash, and seller 10 days. The leading *short* sellers of the stock have been quiet for a day or two. The general market left off firm. In Bonds, the sales of Missouris were large at 87⅝ ₩ cent. La Crosse Land Grants fell ½ ₩ cent. from the closing figure of Tuesday. City Bank stocks are all firm, and the City Avenue Road shares in demand. The quarterly dividend of the Second-avenue is 2 ₩ cent.

The Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Tradesmen's Bank of New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Seventh Ward Bank of New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable July 1.

The New-York State 5 ₩ cents, new issue, in part renewal of the maturing loans July 1, are to be awarded at Albany, at noon to-morrow, (Tuesday,) to the highest bidders. Some large offers go from this City, we understand, both from banking and private sources.

The State Canal revenues since the opening of navigation, compare as follows with last season:

	2d week June.	To June 15.
1858	$61,885	$488,006
1857	70,567	344,652
1856	92,267	413,491
1855	88,293	583,309
1854	102,788	711,545
1853	108,378	782,949
1852	90,303	738,395

In regard to the competition between the Erie and Central lines in through passenger business, a rumor obtains that a mutual division of the whole business may be agreed upon, upon the basis of the relative average receipts from this particular source for a year or two past, giving each line the advantage of its best year's business in fixing the *pro rata* for the new arrangement. We do not hear, however, that such a suggestion has taken official form, as from either party.

If a correspondent who signs himself as a Stockholder in the Galena Road, will leave his name with the Editor, it will be inserted. The letter to which it replies, was from a known source.

PITTSBURG BANKS, JUNE 21.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$250,466	$550,120	$1,521,562	$661,004
Ex. Bank	414,105	220,880	1,353,653	362,441
M. & M. Bk.	167,440	122,446	874,389	208,287
Citizens' Bk.	108,650	57,991	573,387	70,645
Mech. Bank	141,985	79,071	645,329	79,316
Iron City Bk.	116,425	119,567	381,068	116,267
Alleg Bank	167,410	73,684	487,564	73,629
Total	$1,366,481	$1,223,759	$5,836,952	$1,571,589
Previous w'k	$1,385,926	$1,218,342	$5,865,951	$1,556,862

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JUNE 19.

	Circulation.	Coin on hand.	Ex. Maturing.
Merchants	$463,190	$606,231	$246,401
St. Louis	229,320	281,281	100,050
Southern	308,320	318,174	138,480
Mechanics'	159,075	263,220	146,167
Exchange	156,140	147,620	124,723
State	845,940	848,846	703,914
Total	$2,161,965	$2,465,372	$1,459,735
Previous week	2,101,405	2,536,707	1,471,190

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post, June 22.

Extreme dullness continues to be the order of the day in State-street, and in the various branches of trade. Money is very abundant in banks and among capitalists, for the good reason that there is nothing to do with it. Five ₩ cent. is the current rate for prime paper, but large sums can be borrowed for less by the right sort of people. At the same time, much of the daily business, for one reason or another, is done at 6 ₩ cent., and although the bank specie, after the outgo for treasury notes, shows no diminution, and although, therefore, the banks could lend much more money than they do, yet the bank-loans run pretty high, and the institutions are earning fair dividends. We suppose that more than two-thirds of the aggregate Bank Loan is paying 6 ₩ cent. even now. Among the people, money, business and remunerative employment of any sort, are scarce. New-York funds are in demand with a small supply, but there is less rush after them than there was a week or ten days ago. Sterling Exchange is very dull. For the best bills drawn to order, the bankers ask 9½ ₩ cent. while they buy at 8¾ to 9¼, according to circumstances. But there is little doing, and the market cannot be said to be firm at 9½. The Bank Specie is a trifle over *nine and a half millions*. Trade is even more dull than usual at this season of the year, when those who can always think more of enjoyment, of one sort or other, than of business.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, June 23.

John-Street—Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold by order of Court, No. 42 John-street, south side, 99.10 feet east of Nassau-street, 20x80 feet, for $18,400. It was bought in, as we understand, by the owner, Mr. RICHARD M. HARRINGTON. Whether the price is an indication of its fair value, we cannot say.

Ninth-street.—Mr. LUDLOW sold house and lot No. 274 Ninth-street, north side, between First-avenue and Avenue A. 16.8x50 feet, lot 85 feet, four stories, brick; has rented for $500 ₩ annum, and now in complete order, Bought by Mr. SNELL, for $3,900.

Twenty-eighth street.—Also by Mr. LUDLOW, was sold the house and lot on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, 248.10 feet west of Seventh-avenue, lot 16.8x98 9, to Mr. ISAAC LEWIS, for $5,000.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 23

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,240,750
Loans and Discounts	54,162,000
Specie	9,957,800
Amount due from other Banks	5,809,500
Amount due to other Banks	7,804,900
Deposits	20,764,700
Circulation	5,703,700

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls, at $3 87@$4 for Superfine Wisconsin; $4 12@$4 25 for Extra Wisconsin; $4 25@$4 50 for Extra Ohio, Indiana and Canada. WHEAT opened dull, but closed firm; sales 40,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 73c.@74c. CORN lower; sales 6,000 bushels good Illinois at 58c. OATS active and firmer; sales 40,000 bushels at 38c. on spot; 39c. to arrive, closing at the outside quotation. WHISKY lower; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. FREIGHTS dull; at 10c. for Wheat; 36c. for Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 23,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR more active for the Eastern trade; sales 3,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 20 for Common to Extra State; $5@$5 50 for Extra Ohio and fancy Genesee. WHEAT—Very little doing. White Michigan, $1 12@$1 25; choice White Kentucky, $1 30. CORN—Sales 15,000 bushels at 70c. for Western Mixed. WHISKY active at a decline; sales 700 bbls. at 22c. for Prison. Receipts by canal at tide-water, show largely, and for the third week of June are as follows: 100,000 bbls. Flour; 300,000 bushels Wheat, against 36,000 bbls. Flour; 117,000 bushels Wheat at the same time last year.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT more active, and the market better; sales 20,000 bushels at 78c. for Chicago Spring, 80c.@80½c. for Milwaukee Club. Supply on the market very light. CORN scarce; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois River at 65c.@66½c., the latter for choice samples. FREIGHTS unchanged; on Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c.@7½c. to New-York. No receipts by Lake. *Lake Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant and excited; sales at 70c. CORN firm; sales at 52c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—80,000 bush. Wheat; 44,000 bush. Corn; 50,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments to Oswego*—17,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 67,000 bush. Wheat; 72,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 22.

COTTON is stiffer, but there is no change in quotations. The sales to-day were 1,500 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. Sales of the last three days, 7,000 bales. Receipts of the same time, 4,000 bales. Stock at this port, 125,000 bales. Receipts at this port to date ahead of last year's, 97,500 bales. SUGAR steady. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. CORN is advancing in consequence of a short supply, and is selling at 75c.@80c. All other articles remain generally as last reported.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm, at $1@$1 04 for red, and $1 15@$1 25 for white. CORN buoyant; mixed 73c.; white, 76c.@78c.; yellow, 75c.@77c. BEEF quiet. PORK steady. LARD dull. WHISKY dull at 22c.@23½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$4,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 96; $2,800 City 6s, 98¼; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50½; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 10 ₩ cts., 68; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64½; 5 do. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, at mort., 101; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 48½; 1 do. 48¼; 45 do., 48; 50 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 38 do. 9½; 100 Union Canal, 4; 7 do., 3½; 20 Morris Canal Pref., 101; 138 Reading Railroad, 22⅛; 50 Longisland Railroad, 11¾; 100 New Creek, ⅜; 8 Bank of Kentucky, 114¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 96½@96⅝; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96½@96⅝; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@10; Pennsylvania 5s 89¼@90; Reading Railroad, 22⅛@22¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 88¾@89½; Pennsylvania Railroad 41½@41¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100¾@101¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86¾@86⅞; Morris Canal Consolidated 41½@15; Morris Canal Preferred, 101@101½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57@58; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14@14½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10⅝; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64½@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50@51; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝@11¾; Girard Bk., 10½@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47½@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅝@9¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58@60; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Arago	New-York	Havre	June 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10

FROM EUROPE

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June
New-York	Glasgow	New York	June
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—Signor Francois de Bastida and lady, Cuba; Charles Devlin and daughter, New-York; Count de Mons, wife, four children and two maid servants, Wiesbaden; Mrs. John L. Wallack and Son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Froidevant, New-Orleans; John Ross, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Mathon, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Booth, Buffalo; Dr. J. E. Kuhn, Texas; A. Finke, New-York; R. Fritze, do.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Walkinshaw and family, California; P. Cadell, California; F. C. and Mrs. Ford, Toronto; E. C. Jones, do.; Robert Hutchinson, Savannah; R. Muir, N. Orleans; Geo. Gage, Buffalo; M. Berunders, child and servant, Havana; W. H. Moller, N. Y.; E. S. Moller and lady, do.; Alex. Taylor, do; Mr. and Mrs. A. Uhde and maid servant, Misses Juan Beronder and brother, Cuba; Corent Gaston de Nievlay and brother, France; Mrs R. Moorhead, N. Y.; Miss Berard, do; Robert N. Goniden and friend, Charleston; Mrs. Walkinshaw, California; S. Regs Barros, Brazil; Wm. Hoffman, L. I. Woodrow, London; C. H. Birney, N. Y.; Wm. L. Wilmer, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fesser, six children and two servants, London; P. Sotolongo, London; Mr. Schimpa, Havana; H. B. Butenschon, New-York; Robert Slater, Jr., N. Y.; Edward Rodenwald, N. Orleans; F. Rausch, Havana; Henry A. Rodewald, Baltimore; Thomas Hanbury & Brother, Hong Kong; Adolph Frerichs, New-Orleans; William Prehm, New-Orleans; Geo. S. Norris, Baltimore; Henry Simmonds, N. Y.; Capt. Chase, N. Y.; Mr. Bulon, Philadelphia; Burton Bennett, Ingersoll, C. W.; E J Ferguson, Hamilton, C. W.; I. A Barney, N. Y; R. R. Alexander, England; J. H. Butterworth, England; Miguel Sopena, Havana; David Galloway, Havana; Samuel McClelland, New-Orleans; Miss Felicita Vestvali and two friends, Niagara Falls; Gerard Finch, England; D. W. Cottrill, Canada; Ander Valdes Arcca, Cuba; Alexander Collic, New-York; Wm. Stuart, do; M Masterton, Hamilton, C W.; Charles E. Wendt, Milwaukee; Mr Bainey, New-Orleans; Alfred Booker, Hamilton, C. W.; J Gandy, New-Orleans; Alex. Salmon, London; G. Garcia Munoz, Havana; Jose Pages, do.; Francisco y Turbio, do.; Pedro Comel, Cuba; Jose Jacos, Cuba; Mrs. Miller, Florida; Miss Miller, North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. John Firth, New-York; P. P. Bandy, Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur Lovegrove, N. Y.; Edward Marcet, France; Henry Hitchcock, New York; David Samuel, Philadelphia; M Pollock, New-Orleans; Robert Harlan, Cincinnati; Wm. B. Lacey, Cincinnati; Manuel S. Castillo, Havana; C K. Wilmer, New York; John Miller, Florida; J. Canela, Havana; H. W. Harbreck, New-York; Mrs. M Kline and infant, and two nurses, New-Orleans; Mr. Rollins, Ohio; Wm Sanderson, New-York; F. Stanbridge, Madison, Wisconsin; W. McKell, Ohio; Mrs. Bolton and three children, California; R. Goodenough, Canada; Wm Johnson, New-York; Frank Redel, Milwaukee; John Martin, Cleveland; M. M. Coghlan, Kentucky; Joseph Clegg, Patrick May, John Haws and servant, St. Johns, N. B.; John Lamb, Wisconsin; L. Bowie, Canada; Butenschons and man servant, New-York; Mrs P. Scolly and infant, Kentucky; Thos. Hutchings, Mississippi; F. Meunia, New-Orleans; Prabons, do.; D. P. Kelley, Binghamton.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—John H. Guest, John H. Van Riper, C. Hull and child, Mrs Gallop, A. C. Hasbrouck, W. J. Roe, H. H. Green, Mrs Guy, D. H. Mohan, J. C. Kerr, Miss Mosely, J. Clare, James P. Birthwright, Joseph R. Strauss, J. B. Minor, L. Minor, Mrs Housewright, John H. Heath, W. E. Demill, Mrs. Geer, A. Benton, Oscar Lake, and 13 in the steerage

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—W. A. Parker, J. J. Hunt, T. W. Jones, Allen Lewis, L. Brown, Alex. Adams, Mrs. Morrison, J. Cox, Wm. E. Strong, and 17 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—G. Schmidt, Capt. McKinnon, R C Eden, H. Homer, R. W. Barrington, the Rev. B. C. Miegs, D. Barker, E. Sully, S. S. Dougherty, S. Butcher, T. Monteith, J. Roach, R. Manly, J. Robinson, T. Powers and lady, F. Braunston, S. G. Smith, lady and 4 children, D. Bollie, lady and servant, N. Basman, J. McKenna, Jr., G. Heading, Mrs. Heyward, Mrs Hill and daughter, Miss Allette, Miss Keisell, Mrs. Elmer, Miss Grensile, Mrs. S. Beaumont, Miss Stone, Miss Heath, 2 Misses Higgs, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Rugers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon set.... 2 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate.... 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 23

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co

Ships Alice, Murphy, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Kate Sutherland, Spalding, Bristol, Eng. R. W. Trundy; Matilda, Porter, City Point, R. P. Buck & Co.; Time, Homer, Melbourne, J. Pickard & Co.

Barks A. B. Johnson, Blake, Bangor, Peck & Church; Amaranth, (Brem.) Probst, New Bedford, C. Luling; Lamplighter, Payne, Trieste, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs West Indian, Cook, New-Orleans, H. Moss; S. Churchman, Ankers, Montevideo, I. B Gager; Lauretta Dunbar, Para and a market, Burdett & Noble; Henrietta, Hodsden, St. Martha, &c., J. E. Ward & Co.; Flying Eagle, Hutchinson, Curacoa, Kolf & Persahn; Alpha, (Br.,) Curry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners F. Nickerson, Fulford, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Rachel Jane, Remon, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New Haven, master; Exchange, Hallock, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Halifax, J. G. McKee.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br., screw,) Leitch, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 437 passengers to J. G. Dale. 11th inst., lat. 55, lon. 16, saw steamship Niagara, bc. E.; 17th lat. 47, lon. 49 40, passed an iceberg; 19th, lat. 44 56, lon. 56 50, exchanged signals with bark Ensigne, bd. E.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and 149 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Bark Nazarine, Smith, Gaspee Basin, (Canada,) 23 ds., with fish to J. S. Merriam. Had foggy weather most of the passage.

Bark Washington, (Sard.,) Coppola, Genoa May 5, with marble, &c., to M. Pastacaldi—has 82 passengers.

Brig C. H. Sampson, Lewis, San Juan, Nic., 25 ds., with hides, &c., to C. Durand. 12th inst., lat. 19 20, lon. 84 57, in a hurricane from E. S. E., blew away a balanced reefed mainsail, broke down the tressel-trees, &c. During the passage, Jas. Cornell, seaman, of New-York, died.

Brig Bellona, (Br.,) Knowlton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Rathburn, Horton, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig A. Hopkins, Murray, Boston 6 ds., with mdse. to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Celt, Holmes, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Relief, Bray, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Elsinore, (of Bangor,) Whitmore, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Watson, (of Sedgwick,) Tibbetts, Satilla River, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to S. P. Brown.

Brig Sylas, Pressy, Calais 10 ds., lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Hannahett, Ferris, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. October, Tarr, Portland, Me., 11 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Connecticut, McKennon, Bathurst, N. B., 10 ds., with potatoes to M. K. Wilson.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Eaton, Addison 10 ds., with lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Calais 10 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. J. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Harrison Jones, Garmow, Mayport, Fla., 17 ds., with lumber to J. Ashby.

Schr. J. P. Bent Wallace, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Sherman, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Milton, Gilman, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. E. R. Errickson, McCoy, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Thespine, Richardson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, Lott, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk; Marion, Foster, Charleston. Ships Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool; Victoria, Gardiner, Valparaiso; Confidence, Sears, New Orleans; Asa Eldridge, Coleman, San Francisco; Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, June 23—Arr. ship Uncle Joe, 50 ds. from Cardiff, with railroad iron.

Memoranda.

The brig Isabel Beurmann was yesterday towed to Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, to be discharged. On removing the hatches, the cargo, which was stowed chock up to the deck, appeared dry and in good condition. The settlement of claims for salvage, it is said, will be by referees, and is not likely to cause any disagreement. Fifty per cent. is the maximum allowed in similar cases except where great risk to life has been incurred in saving the property.

LONDON, June 11.—The brig Mecknizhe, (?) of Boston, timber loaded, was passed, May 2, in lat. 3 N., lon. 36 W., by ship Albert Boniface, with forecastle and poop burnt, mainmast cut away, and nothing on board but her anchors and chains.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—THE FLORAL and Strawberry Festival of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, will be repeated THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Chapel, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. The Rev. H. W. BEECHER and the Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., will make addresses. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.